

JAPANESE FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Revised 3rd Edition



An all-new edition of the all-time
best-selling textbook



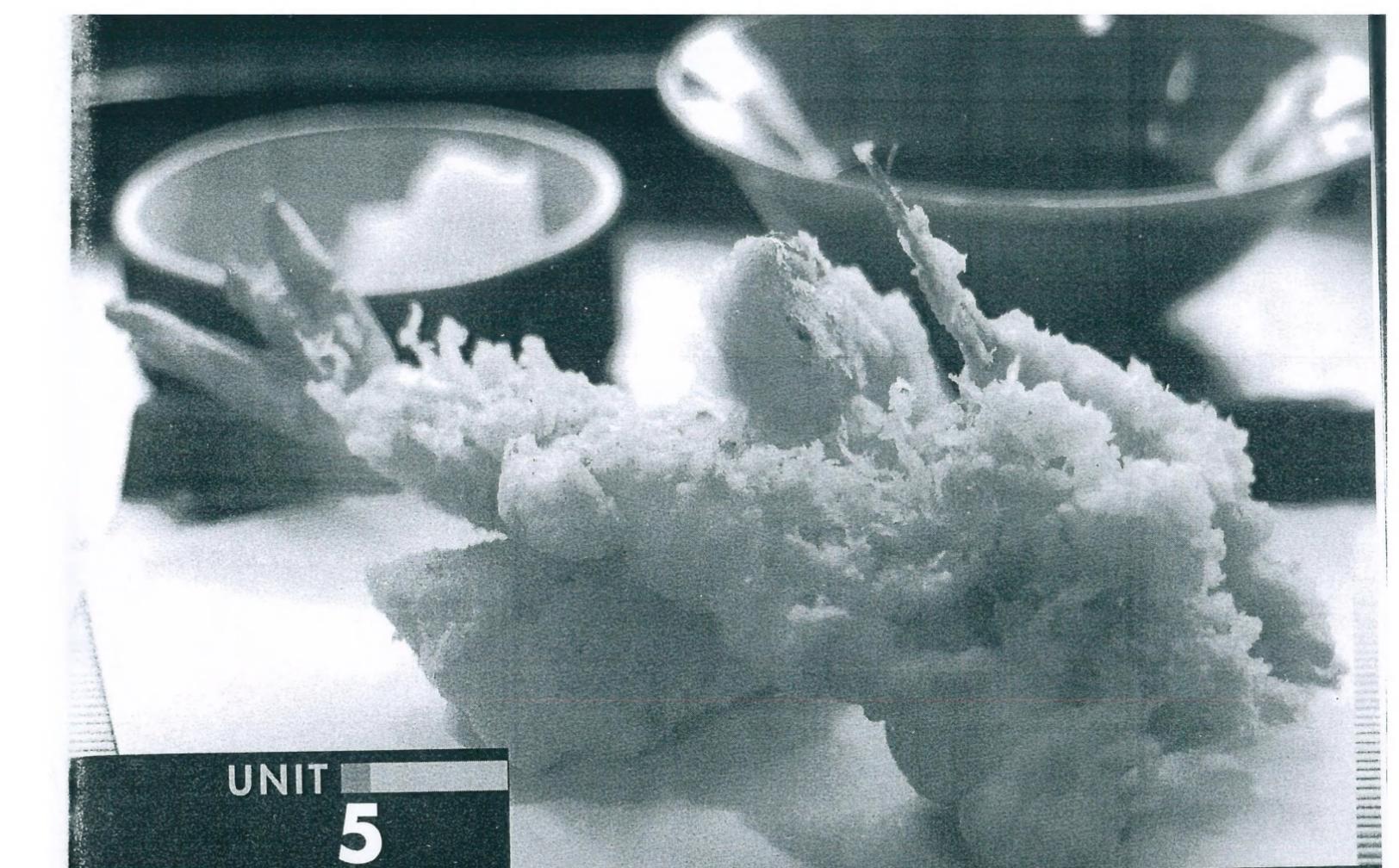
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Association for Japanese-Language Teaching

AJALT



UNIT
5

DINING OUT

Japanese cuisine is not just sushi and tempura; in fact, most Japanese people only have these dishes occasionally. There are many different kinds of foods in Japan and, consequently, many specialty restaurants. The inexpensive restaurants typically showcase their dishes—sometimes the real thing, but more often than not plastic replicas—in their front windows. Among the most expensive establishments are sushi bars and tempura restaurants. Ginza, an upscale shopping district in Tokyo that features in this unit, is famous for its restaurants and bars.

UNIT 5 GRAMMAR

Verbs That Take a Grammatical Object

person **wa** noun **o** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa eiga o mimasu.** "Mr. Grey will see a movie."

■ The particle **o**

Placed after a noun, **o** indicates that the noun is the object of the sentence. **O** is used with verbs like **mimasu** ("see"), **yomimasu** ("read"), **nomimasu** ("drink"), **kaimasu** ("buy"), and a host of others.

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni aimasu.** "Mr. Grey will meet Mr. Yoshida."

■ The particle **ni**

The particle **ni** can also serve as an object marker, as in the example here, where Mr. Yoshida is the object of the verb **aimasu** ("meet"). Essentially, **ni** indicates the person or thing an action is directed at.

person 1 **wa** person 2/place **ni** noun **o** verb

ex. **Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni tegami o kakimashita.**

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to Mr. Yoshida."

Gurei-san wa taishikan ni tegami o kakimashita.

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to the embassy."

■ The particle **ni**

With verbs like **tegami o kakimasu** ("write a letter"), **nimotsu o okurimasu** ("send luggage"), and **denwa o shimasu** ("telephone"), **ni** indicates the receiver of the action. In English, the receiver corresponds to the indirect object.



TARGET DIALOGUE

Ms. Sasaki and Mr. Smith are talking about their plans for the weekend.

スミス：しゅうまつに なにを しますか。

ささき：どようびに ともだちと かぶきを みます。

スミス：そうですか。

ささき：スミスさんは？

スミス：にちようびに ぎんざで すずきさんと てんぷらを
たべます。

ささき：いいですね。

■ ささきさんは どようびに ともだちと かぶきを みます。

スミスさんは にちようびに ぎんざで すずきさんと てんぷらを
たべます。

Sumisu: Shūmatsu ni nani o shimasu ka.

Sasaki: Do-yōbi ni tomodachi to Kabuki o mimasu.

Sumisu: Sō desu ka.

Sasaki: Sumisu-san wa?

Sumisu: Nichi-yōbi ni Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

Sasaki: Ii desu ne.

■ Sasaki-san wa do-yōbi ni tomodachi to Kabuki o mimasu.

Sumisu-san wa nichi-yōbi ni Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

Smith: What are you going to do during the weekend?

Sasaki: I'm going to see Kabuki with a friend on Saturday.

Smith: Oh, really.

Sasaki: What about you?

Smith: I'm going to eat tempura in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki on Sunday.

Sasaki: Sounds good.

■ Ms. Sasaki is going to see Kabuki with a friend on Saturday. Mr. Smith is going to eat tempura in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki on Sunday.

VOCABULARY

しゅうまつ

します

かぶき

みます

shūmatsu

shimasu

Kabuki

mimasu

weekend

do

Kabuki (a traditional form of theater)

see

で
てんぷら
たべます

de
tempura
tabemasu

(particle indicating the location where an action takes place)
tempura (deep-fried seafood/vegetables)
eat

NOTES

1. Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

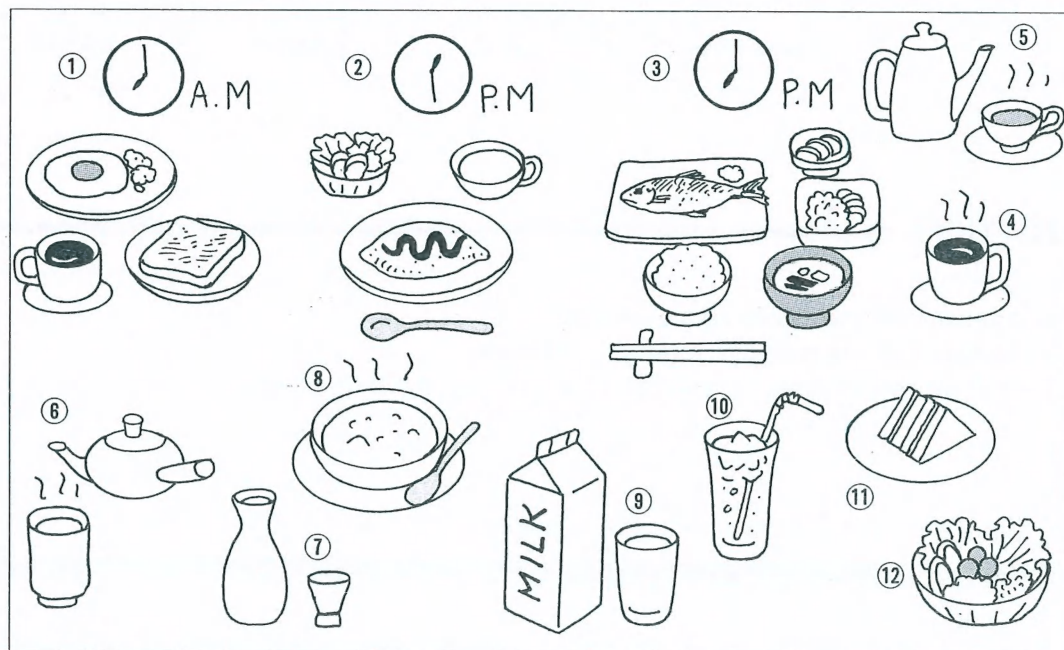
Nouns and place names concerned with actions such as where things are bought, seen, eaten, sold and so on take the particle **de**.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Food:



1. asa-gohan
2. hiru-gohan
3. ban-gohan

4. kōhi
5. kōcha
6. o-cha

7. sake
8. sūpu
9. miruku

10. jūsu
11. sandoitchi
12. sarada

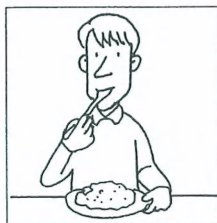
VOCABULARY

asa-gohan breakfast
hiru-gohan lunch
ban-gohan dinner
kōhi coffee

kōcha tea
o-cha green tea
sake sake (Japanese rice wine)
sūpu soup

miruku milk
jūsu juice
sandoitchi sandwich
sarada salad

II. Verbs:



1. **tabemasu**



2. **nomimasu**



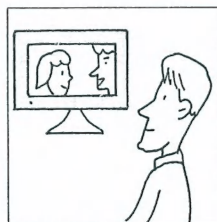
3. **kaimasu**



4. **yomimasu**



5. **kikimasu**



6. **mimasu**



7. **tenisu o shimasu**



8. **benkyō o shimasu**



9. **kaimono o shimasu**



10. **shigoto o shimasu**

NOTE: For more on the "noun **o shimasu**" verb type, see p. 246

III. Time expressions:

	DAY	MORNING	EVENING	WEEK
every	mainichi	maiasa	maiban	maishū

KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa ashita eiga o mimasu.
2. Sumisu-san wa mainichi jōgingu o shimasu.
3. Sumisu-san wa kinō resutoran de ban-gohan o tabemashita.

1. Mr. Smith is going to see a movie tomorrow.
2. Mr. Smith jogs every day.
3. Mr. Smith ate dinner at a restaurant yesterday.

VOCABULARY

tabemasu eat
nomimasu drink
kaimasu buy
yomimasu read
kikimasu listen (to)

mimasu see
tenisu o shimasu play tennis
benkyō o shimasu study
kaimono o shimasu shop
shigoto o shimasu work

mainichi every day
maiasa every morning
maiban every evening
maishū every week
jōgingu o shimasu jog

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
eat	tabemasu	tabemasen	tabemashita	tabemasendeshita
drink	nomimasu	nomimasen	nomimashita	nomimasendeshita
buy	kaimasu	kaimasen	kaimashita	kaimasendeshita
read	yomimasu	yomimasen	yomimashita	yomimasendeshita
listen (to)	kikimasu	kikimasen	kikimashita	kikimasendeshita
see	mimasu	mimasen	mimashita	mimasendeshita
do	shimasu	shimasen	shimashita	shimasendeshita



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *State what someone will see.*

ex. Suzuki-san wa terebi o mimasu.

- (eiga)
- (Kabuki)

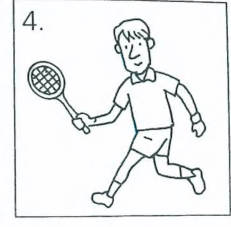
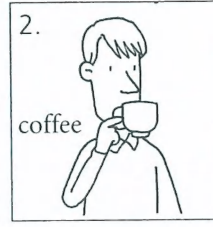
B. *State what someone will listen to.*

ex. Suzuki-san wa ongaku o kikimasu.

- (CD)
- (rajio)



III. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.



A. *State what someone will do.*

ex. **Sumisu-san wa sutēki o tabemasu.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

B. *Ask and answer what someone will do.*

ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa nani o tabemasu ka.**

B: Sutēki o tabemasu.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:
4. A:
B:



IV. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

A. *State where someone will drink beer.*

ex. **Suzuki-san wa uchi de biru o nomimasu.**

1. (resutoran)
2. (hoteru no bā)

VOCABULARY

sutēki
bā

steak
bar

B. *State where someone will buy a magazine.*

ex. Suzuki-san wa hon-ya de zasshi o kaimasu.

1. (kombini)

2. (kūkō)



V. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.



A. *State where someone will do something.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa resutoran de ban-gohan o tabemasu.

1.

2.

3.

4.

B. *Ask and answer where someone will do something.*

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa doko de ban-gohan o tabemasu ka.

B: Resutoran de tabemasu.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

3. A:

B:

4. A:

B:

VOCABULARY

toshokan

supōtsu-kurabu

supōtsu

kurabu

library

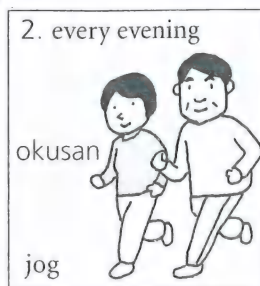
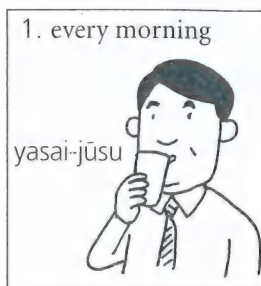
gym, fitness/sports club

sport(s)

club



VI. *State what someone does regularly.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. **Katō-san wa mainichi inu to sampo o shimasu.**

1.
2.
3.



VII. *Talk about the events of a weekend.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. **Katō:** Shūmatsu ni nani o shimashita ka.
Sumisu: Tomodachi to gorufu o shimashita.
Katō: Doko de shimashita ka.
Sumisu: Hakone de shimashita.
Katō: Sō desu ka.

1. **Katō:**
Sumisu: (Gurīn-san, tenisu)
Katō:
Sumisu: (hoteru no tenisu-kōto)
Katō:
2. **Katō:**
Sumisu: (Suzuki-san, kaimono)
Katō:
Sumisu: (Ginza no depāto)
Katō:

VOABULARY

inu

yasai-jūsu

yasai

okusan

dog

vegetable juice

vegetable

(another person's) wife

sampo o shimasu

gorufu o shimasu

tenisu-kōto

go for a walk

play golf

tennis court



VIII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

1. Chan-san wa Kamakura de o mimashita.
2. Chan-san wa hiru-gohan o tabemashita.

SHORT DIALOGUE



Mr. Suzuki phones the tempura specialty restaurant Tenmasa to make a reservation.

mise no hito: Temmasa de gozaimasu.
 Suzuki: Yoyaku o onegaishimasu.
 mise no hito: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.
 Suzuki: Nichi-yōbi no 7-ji ni onegaishimasu. Futari desu.
 mise no hito: Hai, wakarimashita. Dewa, o-namae to o-denwa-bangō o onegaishimasu.

restaurant employee: This is Tenmasa.

Suzuki: I'd like to make a reservation.

restaurant employee: All right. Thank you.

Suzuki: Sunday at seven o'clock, please, for two people.

restaurant employee: Yes. Well, then, please give me your name and telephone number.

VOCABULARY

Temmasa de gozaimasu	this is Tenmasa (speaking on the phone)
Temmasa	Tenmasa (fictitious restaurant name)
de gozaimasu	(humble form of desu)
yoyaku	reservation
wakarimashita	understood; I see; I understand
wakarimasu	understand
o-namae	(another person's) name (polite word for namae)

NOTES

1. Yoyaku o onegaishimasu.

This is the phrase to use when you want to make a reservation. **Onegaishimasu** can be used to order food or drink, too.

ex. **Kōhī o onegaishimasu.** "I'll have (a cup of) coffee, please."

Active Communication

1. Talk to someone about your plans for the weekend.
2. Tell someone about what you did the previous weekend.



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith and Mr. Suzuki have arrived at a tempura restaurant in Ginza.

みせの ひと：いらっしゃいませ。

すずき：すずきです。

みせの ひと：すずきさまですね。どうぞ こちらへ。

スミス：(a few moments later, at the table) いい みせですね。

すずきさんは よく この みせに きますか。

すずき：ええ、ときどき きます。おいしいですから。

スミス：(fifteen minutes later, after their dishes have arrived) すずきさん、

この さかなは なんですか。

すずき：キスです。

スミス：おいしいですね。

■ スミスさんは すずきさんと ぎんざの てんぷらやに いきました。

スミスさんは すずきさんに さかなの なまえを ききました。

mise no hito: Irasshaimase.

Suzuki: Suzuki desu.

mise no hito: Suzuki-sama desu ne. Dōzo kochira e.

Sumisu: (a few moments later, at the table) Ii mise desu ne. Suzuki-san wa yoku kono mise ni kimasu ka.

Suzuki: Ee, tokidoki kimasu. Oishii desu kara.

Sumisu: (fifteen minutes later, after their dishes have arrived) Suzuki-san, kono sakana wa nan desu ka.

Suzuki: Kisu desu.

Sumisu: Oishii desu ne.

■ Sumisu-san wa Suzuki-san to Ginza no tempura-ya ni ikimashita. Sumisu-san wa Suzuki-san ni sakana no namae o kikumashita.

restaurant employee: Welcome.

Suzuki: I'm Suzuki.

restaurant employee: Oh, Mr. Suzuki. Right this way, please.

Smith: This is a nice restaurant, isn't it? Do you come to this restaurant often, Mr. Suzuki?

Suzuki: Yes, I come sometimes. Because (this restaurant's tempura) is so delicious.

Smith: Mr. Suzuki, what's this fish?

Suzuki: It's whiting.

Smith: It's delicious, isn't it?

- Mr. Smith went to a tempura restaurant in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Suzuki the name of the fish.

VOCABULARY

すずきさま	Suzuki-sama	Mr. Suzuki
～さま	-sama	Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss (more polite than -san)
よく	yoku	often (see Appendix I, p. 248)
ときどき	tokidoki	sometimes (see Appendix I, p. 248)
おいしいです	oishii desu	be delicious, be tasty
から	kara	because (particle)
さかな	sakana	fish
キス	kisu	whiting (kind of fish) (NOTE: Names of fish, fruits, vegetables, etc. are sometimes written in <i>katakana</i> .)
てんぷらや	tempura-ya	tempura restaurant
ききます	kikimasu	ask

NOTES

1. (Kono mise no tempura wa) oishii desu kara.

Kara follows a sentence or clause that explains the reason for something. Here, the topic phrase **kono mise no tempura wa** is being omitted. (For more on **kara**, see Note 3, p. 142.)

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



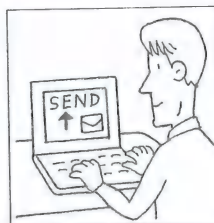
I. Verbs:



1. denwa o shimasu



2. kakimasu



3. okurimasu

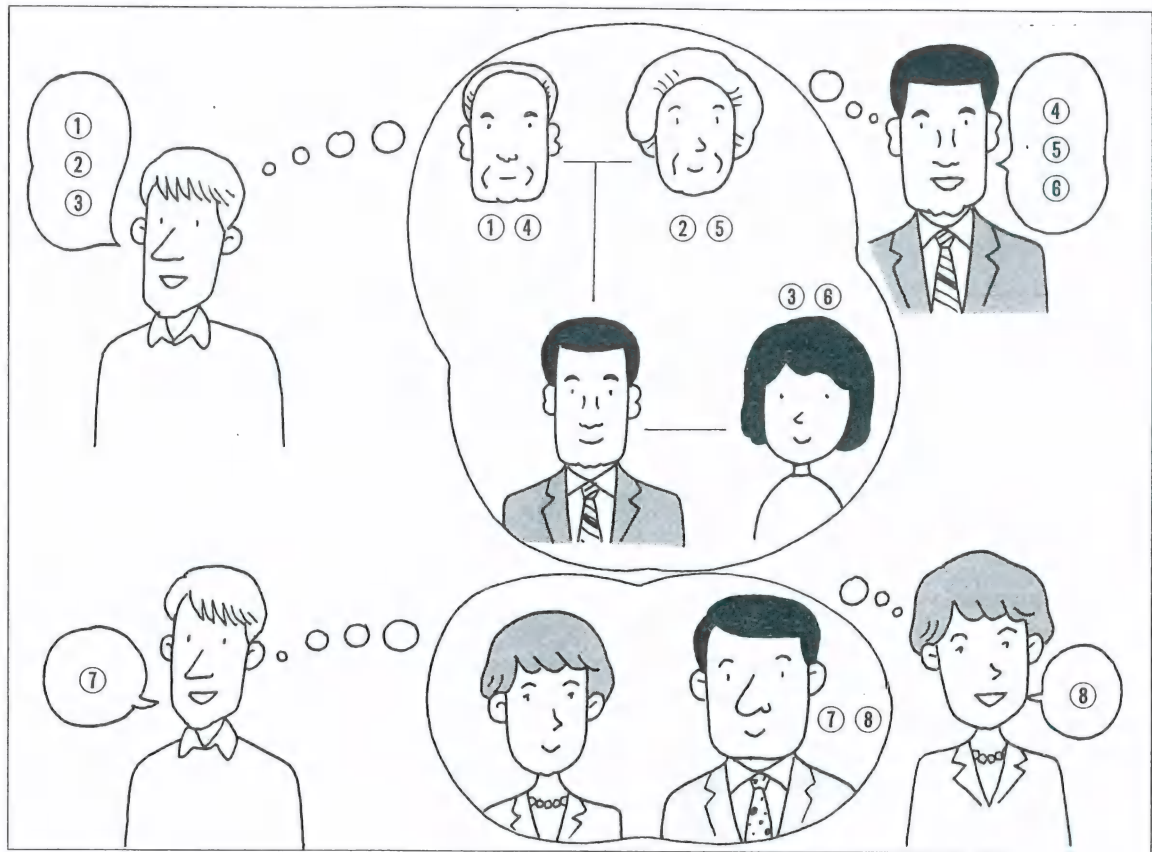


4. aimasu

VOCABULARY

denwa o shimasu	telephone
kakimasu	write
okurimasu	send
aimasu	meet

II. Family:



1. Takahashi-san no otōsan
2. Takahashi-san no okāsan
3. Takahashi-san no okusan
4. chichi

5. haha
6. tsuma/kanai
7. Sasaki-san no go-shujin
8. otto/shujin

KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu.
2. Sumisu-san wa ashita Takahashi-san ni aimasu.
3. Chan-san wa yoku okāsan ni tegami o kakimasu.
4. Chan-san wa amari terebi o mimasen.

1. Mr. Smith is going to phone a friend.
2. Mr. Smith is going to see Mr. Takahashi tomorrow.
3. Ms. Chan often writes letters to her mother.
4. Ms. Chan doesn't watch television very much.

VOCABULARY

otōsan (another person's) father
okāsan (another person's) mother
okusan (another person's) wife
chichi (my) father

haha (my) mother
tsuma/kanai (my) wife
go-shujin (another person's) husband
go- (honorific prefix)

otto/shujin (my) husband
tegami letter
amari . . . -masen not much (see Appendix I, p. 248)

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
telephone	denwa o shimasu	denwa o shimasen	denwa o shimashita	denwa o shimasen-deshita
write	kakimasu	kakimasen	kakimashita	kakimasendeshita
send	okurimasu	okurimasen	okurimashita	okurimasendeshita
meet	aimasu	aimasen	aimashita	aimasendeshita



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *State whom someone will write to.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa tomodachi ni tegami o kakimasu.

- (otōsan)
- (Takahashi-san)
- (taishikan)

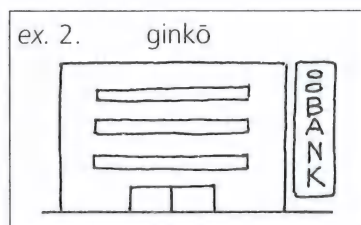
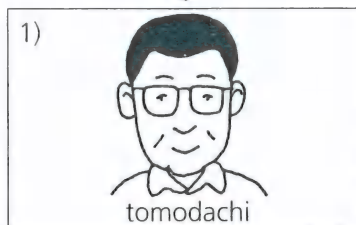
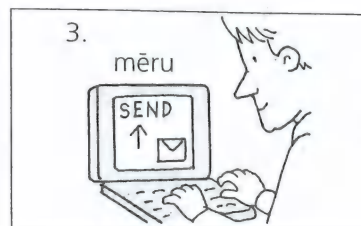
B. *State whom someone will telephone.*

ex. Sumisu-san wa resutoran ni denwa o shimasu.

- (okāsan)
- (kaisha no hito)
- (Nozomi Depāto)



III. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.



A. State who will write to, call, or e-mail whom.

ex. 1. Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san ni tegami o kakimasu.

ex. 2. Sumisu-san wa ginkō ni tegami o kakimasu.

1. 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
2. 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
3. 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

VOCABULARY

gakkō
shachō
mēru

school
president (of a company)
e-mail

B. Ask and answer who will write to, call, or e-mail whom.

ex. 1. A: Sumisu-san wa dare ni tegami o kakimasu ka.

B: Takahashi-san ni kakimasu.

ex. 2. A: Sumisu-san wa doko ni tegami o kakimasu ka.

B: Ginkō ni kakimasu.

1. 1) A:

B:

2) A:

B:

3) A:

B:

4) A:

B:

2. 1) A:

B:

2) A:

B:

3) A:

B:

4) A:

B:

3. 1) A:

B:

2) A:

B:

3) A:

B:

4) A:

B:



IV. **Describe a schedule.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the planner.

ex.	Mon.	4:00	Tōkyō Eki	Suzuki-san
1.	Tue.	10:00	Nozomi Depāto	Takahashi-san
2.	Wed.	7:00	Resutoran Rōma	Sasaki-san no go-shujin
3.	Thu.	11:00	Sapporo-shisha	shisha no hito
4.	Fri.	6:30	hoteru no robī	Nakamura-san

ex. **Sumisu-san wa getsu-yōbi no 4-ji ni Tōkyō Eki de Suzuki-san ni aimasu.**

1.
2.
3.
4.



V. **Give a qualified answer in response to a question.** Answer the questions below using the words in parentheses and the appropriate verb.

ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa yoku biru o nomimasu ka.**

B: Hai, yoku nomimasu.

1. A: Takahashi-san wa yoku sushi o tabemasu ka.

B: (hai, tokidoki)

2. A: Suzuki-san wa yoku tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu ka.

B: (iie, amari . . . -masen)

3. A: Chan-san wa yoku eiga o mimasu ka.

B: (iie, zenzen . . . -masen)



VI. **Give a reason for an answer.** Answer the questions below using the example as a guide. Substitute the underlined word with the words in parentheses.

ex. **A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka.**

B: Hai. Uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kōto ga arimasu kara.

1. A: Sasaki-san wa yoku sampo o shimasu ka.

B: Hai. (kōen)

2. A: Chan-san wa yoku sushi o tabemasu ka.

B: Hai. (sushi-ya)

VOCABULARY

Resutoran Rōma
Rōma
Sapporo-shisha
Sapporo
robī

Restaurant Roma (fictitious restaurant name)
Rome
Sapporo (branch) office
Sapporo (city on the island of Hokkaido)
lobby

sushi
zenzen . . . -masen
sushi-ya

sushi
not at all
(see Appendix I, p. 248.)
sushi restaurant

VII. **Order at a restaurant.** Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



ex. **Sumisu: Bīru o 2-hon onegaishimasu.**
mise no hito: Hai.

1. Sumisu:
 mise no hito:
2. Sumisu:
 mise no hito:
3. Sumisu:
 mise no hito:



VIII. *Talk about a weekend plan.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Suzuki: Kondo no shūmatsu ni nani o shimasu ka.
 Chan: Shibuya Toshokan ni ikimasu.
 Suzuki: Chan-san wa yoku Shibuya Toshokan ni ikimasu ka.
 Chan: Ee, Eigo no bideo ga takusan arimasu kara.

1. Suzuki:
 Chan: (ABC Supōtsu-kurabu)
 Suzuki: (ABC Supōtsu-kurabu)
 Chan: (mashīn)
2. Suzuki:
 Chan: (Resutoran Doragon)
 Suzuki: (Resutoran Doragon)
 Chan: (kuni no ryōri)



IX. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Chan-san wa yoku okāsan ni masu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Green comes to the restaurant Tenmasa with his wife.

Gurin: Sumimasen. Matsu-kōsu o futatsu onegaishimasu.
 mise no hito: Hai. O-nomimono wa?
 Gurin: Nama-biru o futatsu onegaishimasu.
 mise no hito: Hai.

Green: Excuse me, two "pine" meals please.
 restaurant employee: All right. What about a beverage?
 Green: Two draft beers, please.
 restaurant employee: All right.

VOCABULARY

matsu-kōsu	"pine" meal (the most expensive set meal at a traditional restaurant)
o-nomimono	beverage
nama-biru	draft beer

VOCABULARY

kondo	this coming	kuni	(my) country
mashin	machine	ryōri	cooking, cuisine
Resutoran Doragon	Restaurant Dragon (fictitious restaurant name)		

II. Mr. Green pays for his meal at Tenmasa. He needs a receipt.

Gurin: Sumimasen. O-kanjō o onegaishimasu.

mise no hito: Hai.

Gurin: Sumimasen. Ryōshūsho o onegaishimasu.

mise no hito: Hai. O-namae wa?

Green: Excuse me, I'd like the check, please.

restaurant employee: All right.

Green: Excuse me. I'd like a receipt.

restaurant employee: All right. What is your name?

VOCABULARY

o-kanjō

bill, check

ryōshūsho

receipt (requiring signature from the restaurant or store where the purchase was made and usually necessary when applying for reimbursement of expenses incurred)

Active
Communication

Go to a restaurant and try ordering food and a beverage in Japanese.

Quiz 2 (Units 3-5)

I Fill in the blank(s) in each sentence with the appropriate particle. Where a particle is not needed, write in an X.

1. Tēburu no ue ni hana () shimbun ga arimasu. (Hint: There are other things in addition to these two.)
2. Yūbinkyoku no mae () onna no hito () otoko no ko ga imasu. (Hint: No one else is there.)
3. 1-kai ni dare () imasu ka.
Sumisu-san () imasu.
4. Basu-noriba () doko () arimasu ka.
Depāto () mae desu.
5. Takahashi-san wa ashita kaisha no hito () Ōsaka () ikimasu.
6. Sumisu-san wa Sasaki-san () denwa o shimashita.
7. Takahashi-san wa kaisha no chikaku no resutoran () hiru-gohan () tabe-mashita.
8. Watashi wa basu () uchi () kaerimasu.
9. Watashi wa maiasa () uchi () shimbun () yomimasu.
10. Sumisu-san wa itsu () Nihon ni kimashita ka.
5-gatsu 18-nichi () kimashita.
11. Yoku tenisu o shimasu ka.
Ee, uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kōto ga arimasu (). (Hint: This sentence is giving the reason.)

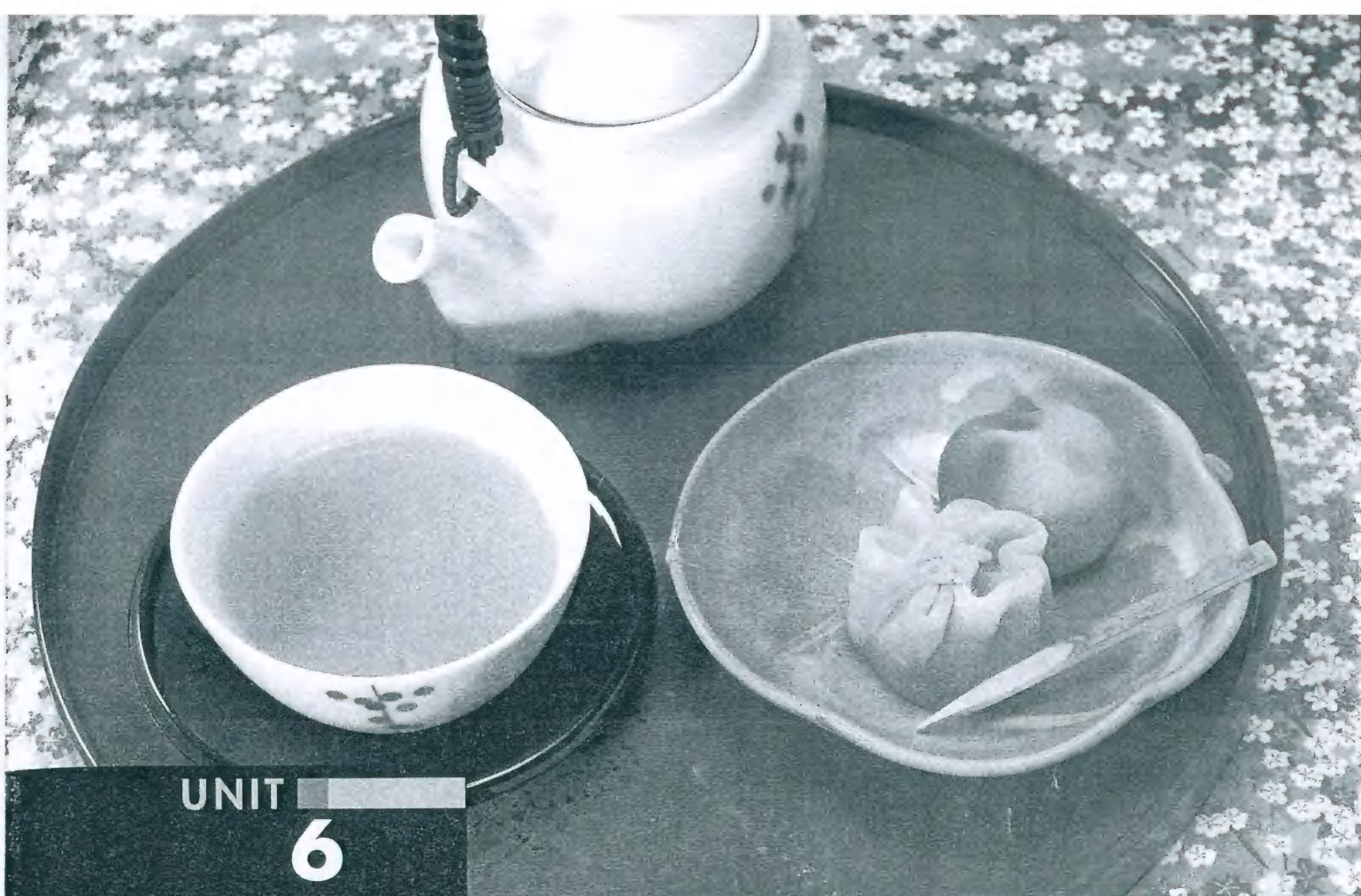
II Complete each question by filling in the blank(s) with the appropriate word.

1. Hon-ya no mae ni () ga imasu ka.
Takahashi-san no okusan ga imasu.
2. Takushī-noriba wa () desu ka.
Asoko desu.
3. Eki no chikaku ni () ga arimasu ka.
Basu-noriba ya yūbinkyoku ya depāto ga arimasu.
4. Tēburu no ue ni ringo ga () arimasu ka.
Mittsu arimasu.
5. Eki no mae ni otoko no hito ga () imasu ka.
Futari imasu.
6. Chan-san no tanjōbi wa () desu ka.
1-gatsu 29-nichi desu.
7. () ga Kyōto-shisha ni denwa o shimashita ka.
Sumisu-san ga shimashita.
8. Takahashi-san wa kinō () ni ikimashita ka.
Kūkō ni ikimashita.
9. () ni Buraun-san ni aimashita ka.
3-ji ni aimashita.
10. Buraun-san wa () Amerika ni kaerimashita ka.
Senshū no do-yōbi ni kaerimashita.

11. Kinō () o shimashita ka.
Tegami o kakimashita.
() ni kakimashita ka.
Haha ni kakimashita.

III Choose one of the two words in parentheses to complete the sentence in a way that makes sense in the context.

1. Tēburu no ue ni shashin ya hon ga (arimasu, imasu).
2. Isu no ue ni nani mo (arimasu, arimasen).
3. Yoku Resutoran Sakura ni ikimasu ka.
lie, amari (ikimasu, ikimasen).
4. Tokidoki terebi o (mimasu, mimasen) ka.
lie, zenzen (mimasu, mimasen).
5. Chan-san wa (yoku, amari) tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu.



UNIT 6

VISITING A JAPANESE HOME

In Japan, it is usual to offer guests green tea and Japanese sweets, or *wagashi*. *Wagashi* convey a sense of the seasons. The soft, moist sweets given in spring, for example, are modeled on cherry blossom flowers, while summer *wagashi* take the form of refreshing jellies made from adzuki beans and agar. *Wagashi* are perfect for both entertaining guests and appreciating the seasons. They also make nice gifts. Throughout Japan there are confectionaries that specialize in these unique treats. Some of the oldest and most successful ones have been in business for centuries.

UNIT 6 GRAMMAR

Adjectives

adjective + noun

ex. **Sakura wa kireina hana desu.** "Cherry blossoms are pretty flowers."

noun **wa** adjective **desu**

ex. **Gurei-san no uchi wa ôkii desu.** "Mr. Grey's house is big."

Japanese adjectives can either modify nouns by directly preceding them, or act as predicates. In this they resemble English adjectives. There are two kinds of adjectives: **-i** adjectives and **-na** adjectives.

MODIFYING NOUN: ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
-i ADJ.	ôkii kôen	big park
-na ADJ.	kireina hana	pretty flower

Unlike English adjectives, Japanese adjectives are inflected for tense and mood as shown below.

AS PREDICATE: ADJECTIVE + DESU				
	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
-i ADJ.	ôkii desu	ôkikunai desu	ôkikatta desu	ôkikunakatta desu
-na ADJ.	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kirei deshita	kirei dewa arimasen-deshita

Giving and Receiving

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** **agemasu**

ex. **Okada-san wa Gurei-san ni tokei o agemashita.** "Ms. Okada gave Mr. Grey a watch."

person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** **moraimasu**

ex. **Gurei-san wa Okada-san ni tokei o moraimashita.**
"Mr. Grey received a watch from Ms. Okada."

The sentence pattern used with the verbs **agemasu** ("give") and **moraimasu** ("receive") is the same as the one introduced in Unit 5: "person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** verb." With **agemasu**, the person who is given something is marked by the particle **ni**, and the thing he or she is given is marked by **o**. But with **moraimasu**, **ni** indicates the giver rather than the receiver. Here **ni** corresponds to "from."
NOTE: **Agesasu** cannot be used in the sense of "someone gives something to me (the speaker)." For this meaning, the verb **kuremasu** is used.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
44

Mr. Smith has been invited to the home of his client Mr. Takahashi for the first time.

たかはし：おちゃを どうぞ。

スミス：ありがとうございます。

たかはし：おかしは いかがですか。

スミス：はい、いただきます。きれいな おかしですね。

にほんの おかしですか。

たかはし：ええ、そうです。

スミス：とても おいしいです。

たかはし：おちゃを もう 1ぱい いかがですか。

スミス：いいえ、もう けっこうです。

■ スミスさんは たかはしさんの うちで きれいな にほんの おかしを
たべました。おちゃを 1ぱい のみしました。

Takahashi: O-cha o dōzo.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Takahashi: O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: Hai, itadakimasu. Kireina o-kashi desu ne. Nihon no o-kashi desu ka.

Takahashi: Ee, sō desu.

Sumisu: Totemo oishii desu.

Takahashi: O-cha o mō 1-pai ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: Iie, mō kekkō desu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san no uchi de kireina Nihon no o-kashi o tabemashita.
O-cha o 1-pai nomimashita.

Takahashi: Have some tea.

Smith: Thank you.

Takahashi: How about some sweets?

Smith: Yes, I'll have some. These are pretty sweets. Are they Japanese sweets?

Takahashi: Yes, they are.

Smith: They're very tasty.

Takahashi: How about another cup of tea?

Smith: No thanks, I'm fine.

■ Mr. Smith ate some pretty Japanese sweets at Mr. Takahashi's home. He drank one cup of tea.

VOCABULARY

どうぞ	dōzo	please (see Note 1 below)
おかし	o-kashi	sweets
いかがですか	ikaga desu ka	how about . . . ? (see Note 2 below)
いただきます	itadakimasu	(said before eating; see Note 3 below)
きれい (な)	kireina	pretty
とても	totemo	very
1ぱい	1-pai (=ippai)	one cup
～はい／ぱい／ぱい	-hai/-bai/-pai	cupful, glassful (counter)
いいえ、もう けっこうです	ie, mō kekkō desu	no thank you, I'm fine (see Note 4 below)
けっこうです	kekkō desu	no thank you

NOTES

1. O-cha o dōzo.

"(Thing) o dōzo" ("please help yourself to . . .") is used to offer something to someone.

2. O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Ikaga desu ka is often used when politely offering things like food or drink. It means "would you like one?" or "how about some?"

3. Hai, itadakimasu.

This phrase is spoken when taking something that is offered. It implies both acceptance and gratitude.

4. Iie, mō kekkō desu.

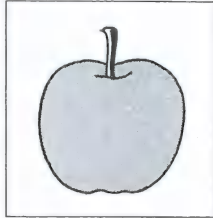
This is a polite way of refusing a second helping of food or drink. If you want to refuse the first time you are offered something, say **ie, kekkō desu**.

PRACTICE

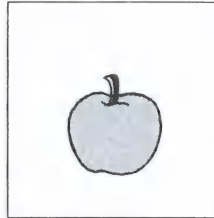
WORD POWER



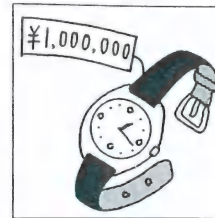
1. -i adjectives:



1. ōkii desu



2. chiisai desu



3. takai desu



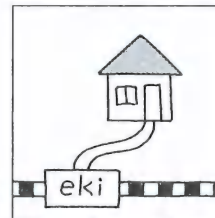
4. yasui desu



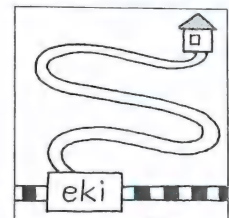
5. atarashii desu



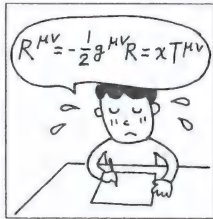
6. furui desu



7. chikai desu



8. tōi desu



9. muzukashii desu



10. yasashii desu



11. amai desu



12. karai desu



13. atsui desu



14. samui desu



15. ii desu



16. omoshiroi desu



17. isogashii desu



18. oishii desu

VOCABULARY

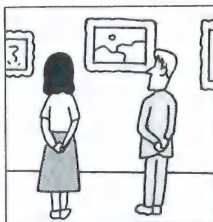
ōkii desu big
chiisai desu small
takai desu expensive
yasui desu inexpensive
atarashii desu new, fresh

furui desu old (not used of people)
chikai desu near
tōi desu far

muzukashii desu difficult
yasashii desu easy
amai desu sweet
karai desu hot, spicy
atsui desu hot

samui desu cold
ii desu good, nice
omoshiroi desu interesting
isogashii desu busy
oishii desu delicious

II. -na adjectives:

1. **nigiyaka desu**2. **shizuka desu**3. **benri desu**4. **yūmei desu**5. **kirei desu**6. **shinsetsu desu**7. **hima desu**

KEY SENTENCES

1. Takahashi-san no uchi wa atarashii desu.
2. Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.
3. Tōkyō no chikatetsu wa benri desu.
4. Sumisu-san wa senshū yūmeina resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.

1. Mr. Takahashi's house is new.
2. This is an interesting book.
3. The Tokyo subway is convenient.
4. Mr. Smith had a meal at a famous restaurant last week.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating -i adjectives.* Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
big	ōkii desu	ōkikunai desu	ōkii
small	chiisai desu	chiisakunai desu	chiisai
expensive	takai desu	takakunai desu	takai
inexpensive	yasui desu	yasukunai desu	yasui

VOCABULARY

nigiyaka desu lively
shizuka desu quiet
benri desu convenient

yūmei desu famous
kirei desu pretty, clean
shinsetsu desu kind, helpful

hima desu free, not busy
shokuji o shimasu have a meal

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
new, fresh	atarashii desu	atarashikunai desu	atarashii
old	furui desu	furukunai desu	furui
near	chikai desu	chikakunai desu	chikai
far	tōi desu	tōkunai desu	tōi
difficult	muzukashii desu	muzukashikunai desu	muzukashii
easy	yasashii desu	yasashikunai desu	yasashii
sweet	amai desu	amakunai desu	amai
hot, spicy	karai desu	karakunai desu	karai
hot	atsui desu	atsukunai desu	atsui
cold	samui desu	samukunai desu	samui
good, nice	ii desu	yokunai desu	ii
interesting	omoshiroi desu	omoshirokunai desu	omoshiroi
busy	isogashii desu	isogashikunai desu	isogashii
delicious	oishii desu	oishikunai desu	oishii



II. *State a thing's characteristic.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Kono kuruma wa ōkii desu.

1. (kono kamera, yasui desu)
2. (Takahashi-san no uchi, atarashii desu)



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given. Be sure to use the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. *Ask and answer how something tastes.*

ex. A: Sukiyaki wa oishii desu ka.

B: Hai, oishii desu.

1. A: (kono kēki, amai desu)
B: (amai desu)
2. A: (kono karē, karai desu)
B: (karai desu)

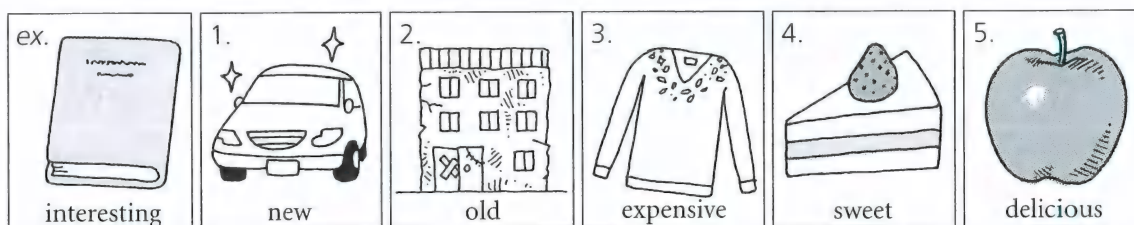
B. *Ask and give one's opinion about something.*ex. **A: Nihon-go wa muzukashii desu ka.****B: Iie, muzukashikunai desu.**

1. A: (kono gēmu, omoshiroi desu)

B: (omoshiroi desu)

2. A: (ano jisho, ii desu)

B: (ii desu)

IV. *Describe something.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.ex. **Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

V. *Practice conjugating -na adjectives.* Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		MODIFYING NOUN
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	
lively	nigiyaka desu	nigiyaka dewa arimasen	nigiyakana
quiet	shizuka desu	shizuka dewa arimasen	shizukana
convenient	benri desu	benri dewa arimasen	benrina
famous	yūmei desu	yūmei dewa arimasen	yūmeina
pretty, clean	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kireina
kind, helpful	shinsetsu desu	shinsetsu dewa arimasen	shinsetsuna
free, not busy	hima desu	hima dewa arimasen	himana



VI. **Describe someone or something.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Howaito-san wa shinsetsu desu.

1. (Gurīn-san no okusan, kirei desu)

2. (Tōkyō no chikatetsu, benri desu)



VII. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined part(s) with the alternatives given.

A. **Ask and give one's opinion about a place.**

ex. A: Ano resutoran wa shizuka desu ka.

B: Hai, shizuka desu.

1. A: (Roppongi, nigiyaka desu)

B: (nigiyaka desu)

2. A: (ano kōen, kirei desu)

B: (kirei desu)

B. **Ask and answer whether one is free.**

ex. A: Ashita hima desu ka.

B: Iie, hima dewa arimasen. Isogashii desu.

1. A: (ashita no gogo)

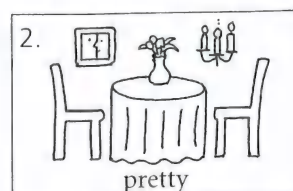
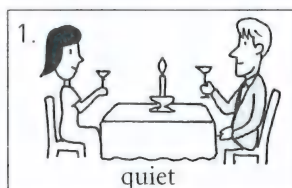
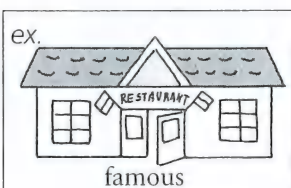
B:

2. A: (asatte no ban)

B:



VIII. **Describe a restaurant where someone had a meal.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Sumisu-san wa senshū yūmeina resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.

1.

2.

IX. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

A. *Ask and give one's opinion about a hotel.*

ex. A: Tōkyō Hoteru wa kireina hoteru desu ka.

B: Hai, kireina hoteru desu.

1. A: (atarashii)

B: (atarashii)

2. A: (ōkii)

B: (ōkii)

B. *Ask and give one's opinion about a restaurant.*

ex. A: Resutoran Ginza wa yūmeina resutoran desu ka.

B: Iie, yūmeina resutoran dewa arimasen.

1. A: (shizukana)

B: (shizukana)

2. A: (ii)

B: (ii)

C. *Ask and give one's opinion about a place.*

ex. A: Shūmatsu ni Nikkō ni ikimasu.

B: Nikkō wa donna tokoro desu ka.

A: Kireina tokoro desu yo.

1. A: (Asakusa)

B: (Asakusa)

A: (nigiyakana)

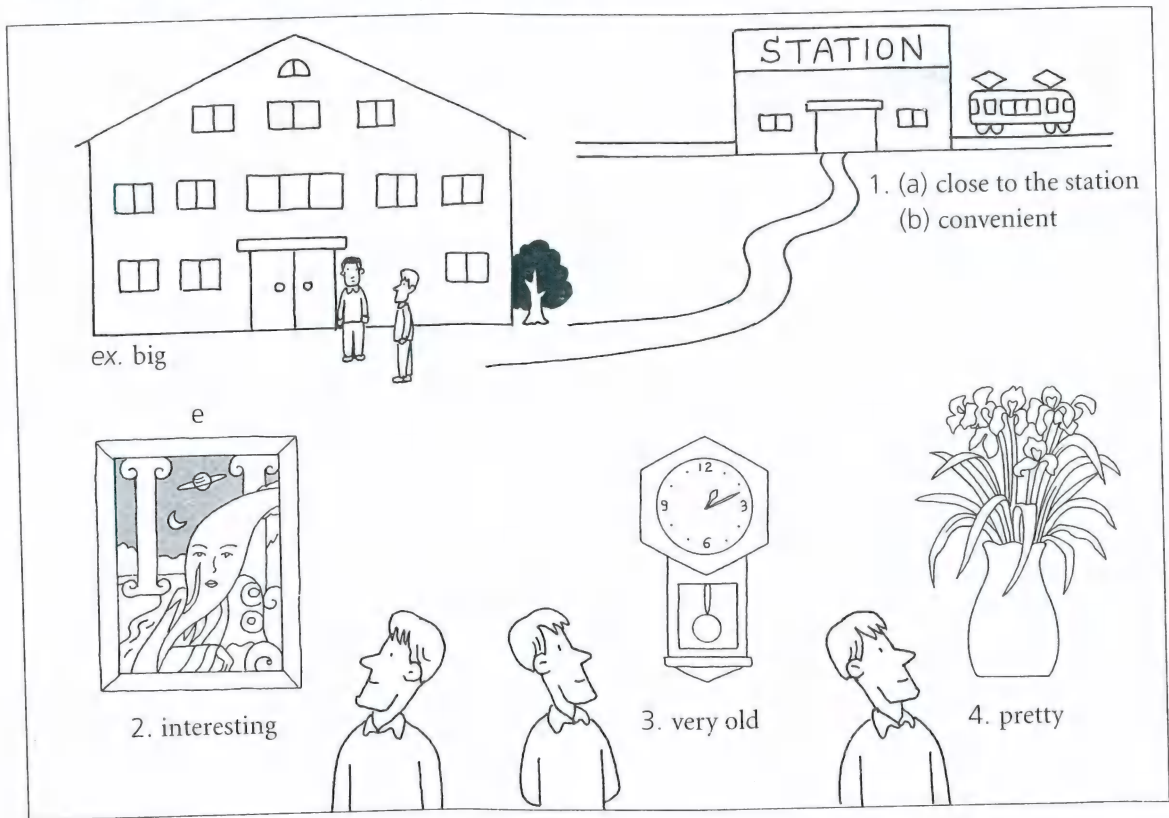
2. A: (Odaiba)

B: (Odaiba)

A: (omoshiroi)



X. **Compliment someone's possessions.** Mr. Smith is visiting Mr. Takahashi's house. Compliment Mr. Takahashi's house and the things (numbered in the picture) he owns, assuming the role of Mr. Smith. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example.



ex. Sumisu: Ōkii uchi desu ne.

1. Sumisu: (a)
(b)
2. Sumisu:
3. Sumisu:
4. Sumisu:



XI. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. *Talk about the weather.*

ex. Sumisu: **Kyō wa ii tenki desu ne.**
Takahashi: Ee, hontō ni ii tenki desu ne.

1. Sumisu: (atsui)
Takahashi: (atsui)
2. Sumisu: (samui)
Takahashi: (samui)

B. *Ask and answer whether a facility is far from where one is.*

ex. Chan: **Sumimasen. Chikatetsu no eki wa koko kara tōi desu ka.**
otoko no hito: Iie, tōkunai desu. Aruite 5-fun gurai desu yo.
Chan: **Sō desu ka. Arigatō gozaimasu.**

1. Chan: (basutei)
otoko no hito:
Chan:
2. Chan: (kōen)
otoko no hito:
Chan:



XII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Hakone wa tokoro desu.

VOCABULARY

tenki weather
hontō ni really

5-fun gurai about five minutes
5-fun for five minutes
gurai about, approximately (particle; used of a period, price, amount, etc., but not of a specific point in time)

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Smith visits Mr. Takahashi's home. He rings the security system intercom.

Takahashi: Hai.

Sumisu: Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: A, chotto matte kudasai. (*Takahashi goes to answer the door.*)

Takahashi: Yoku irasshaimashita.

Sumisu: Ojamashimasu.

Takahashi: Yes?

Mr. Smith: It's me, Smith.

Takahashi: Oh, please wait a minute. (*Takahashi goes to answer the door.*)

Takahashi: Welcome!

Mr. Smith: May I come in? (*lit., "I'm going to disturb you."*)

VOCABULARY

chotto matte kudasai	please wait a minute
chotto	a little bit
yoku irasshaimashita	welcome
ojamashimasu	may I come in? (said when entering someone's home)

II. Mr. Smith is at an antique shop in Tokyo.

Sumisu: Kore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 8,000-en desu.

Sumisu: Chotto takai desu ne.

mise no hito: Kore wa 6,500-en desu.

Sumisu: Ja, sore o kudasai.

Smith: How much is this?

salesperson: It's 8,000 yen.

Smith: It's a little bit expensive, isn't it?

salesperson: This is 6,500 yen.

Smith: Well then, I'll have that one.

Active Communication

Start a conversation with someone by talking about the weather. Say whether it is a nice day, a cold day, or a hot day. Refer to Exercise XI-A as necessary.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
48

Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Smith are talking about the flower vase that Mr. Takahashi received from Ms. Hoffman.

スミス：きれいな かびんですね。

たかはし：ええ、たんじょうびに ともだちの ホフマンさんに
もらいました。

スミス：いい いろですね。

たかはし：ええ、わたしの すきな いろです。

■ たかはしさんは たんじょうびに ホフマンさんに かびんを
もらいました。

Sumisu: Kireina kabin desu ne.

Takahashi: Ee, tanjōbi ni tomodachi no Hofuman-san ni moraimashita.

Sumisu: Ii iro desu ne.

Takahashi: Ee, watashi no sukina iro desu.

■ Takahashi-san wa tanjōbi ni Hofuman-san ni kabin o moraimashita.

Smith: That's a pretty vase, isn't it?

Takahashi: Yes, I received it from my friend Ms. Hoffman for my birthday.

Smith: That's a nice color, isn't it?

Takahashi: Yes, it's my favorite color.

■ Mr. Takahashi received a vase for his birthday from Ms. Hoffman.

VOCABULARY

かびん

kabin

vase

もらいました

moraimashita

received

もらいます

moraimasu

receive

いろ

iro

color

すきな

sukina

favorite (-na adj.)

NOTES

1. Tomodachi no Hofuman-san

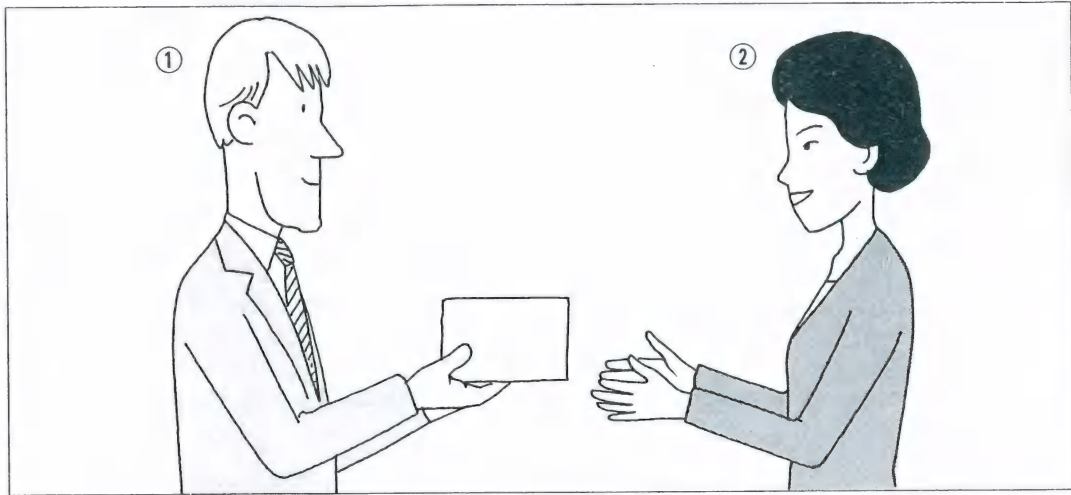
This **no** is not possessive but appositive: "my friend Ms. Hoffman."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



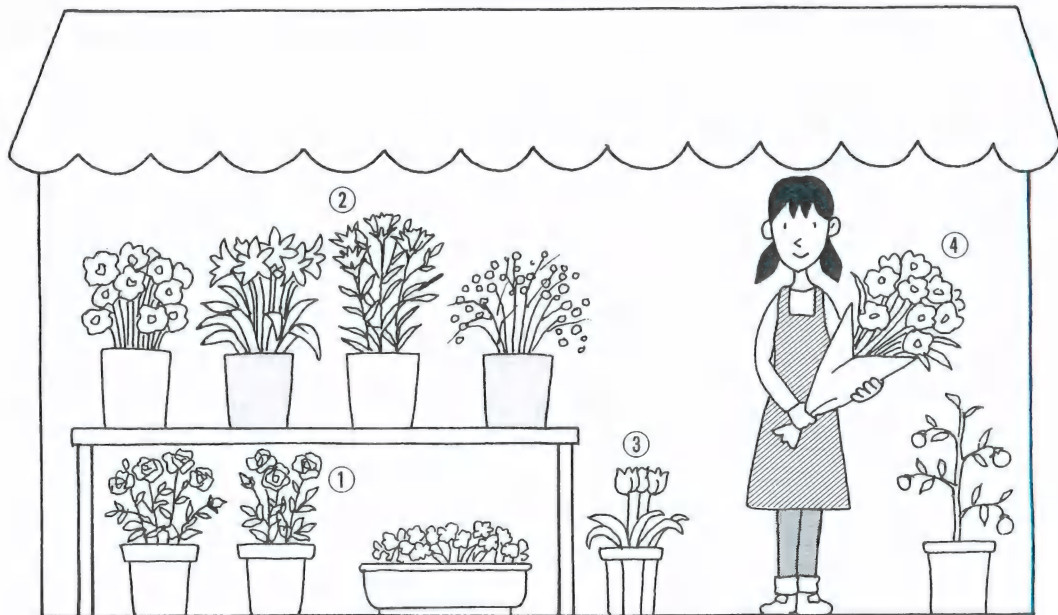
I. Verbs:



1. agemasu

2. moraimasu

II. Flower vocabulary:



1. bara

2. kâneshon

3. chûrippu

4. hanataba

VOCABULARY

agemasu

give

chûrippu

tulip

moraimasu

receive

hanataba

bouquet

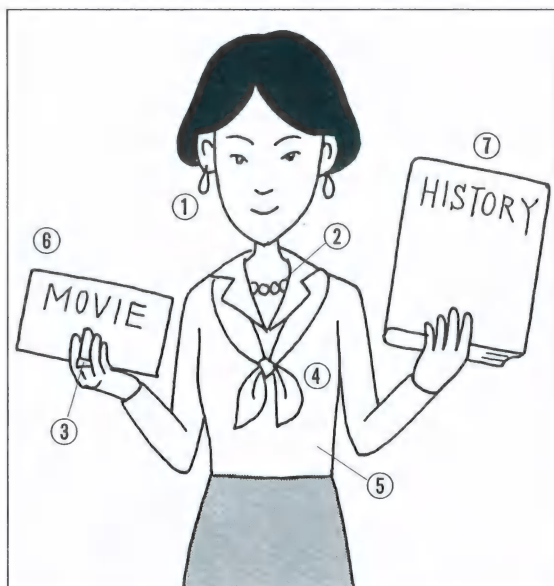
bara

rose

kâneshon

carnation

III. Gifts:



1. iyaringu

2. nekkuresu

3. yubiwa

4. sukāfu

5. burausu

6. eiga no kippu

7. rekishi no hon

8. bōshi

9. nekutai

10. kōto

11. Kyōto no o-miyage

KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa Chan-san ni hana o agemashita.
2. Chan-san wa Sumisu-san ni hana o moraimashita.

1. Mr. Smith gave Ms. Chan some flowers.
2. Ms. Chan received some flowers from Mr. Smith.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
give	agemasu	agemasen	agemashita	agemasendeshita
receive	moraimasu	moraimasen	moraimashita	moraimasendeshita

VOCABULARY

iyaringu

nekkuresu

yubiwa

sukāfu

earring

necklace

ring

scarf

burausu

kippu

rekishi

bōshi

blouse

ticket

history

hat, cap

nekutai

kōto

o-miyage

necktie

coat

gift, souvenir



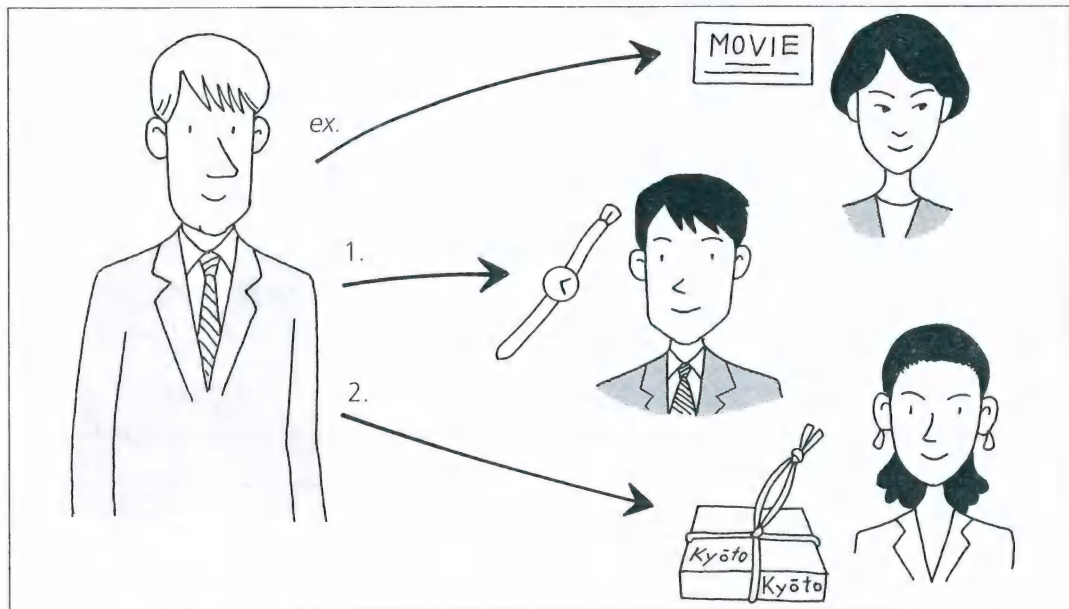
II. *State what someone will give to, or receive from, another.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.

ex. Sumisu-san wa Chan-san ni hana o agemasu.
Chan-san wa Sumisu-san ni hana o moraimasu.

1. (kireina hana)
2. (eiga no kippu)
3. (rekishi no hon)



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.



A. *Ask and answer whom someone gave something to.*

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa dare ni eiga no kippu o agemashita ka.
B: Chan-san ni agemashita.

1. A:
B:
2. A:
B:

B. *Ask and answer whom someone received something from.*

ex. A: Chan-san wa dare ni eiga no kippu o moraimashita ka.
B: Sumisu-san ni moraimashita.

1. A:
B:

2. A:

B:

C. Ask and answer what someone gave to another.

ex. A: Sumisu-san wa Chan-san ni nani o agemashita ka.

B: Eiga no kippu o agemashita.




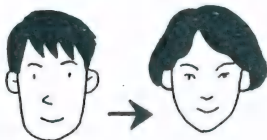

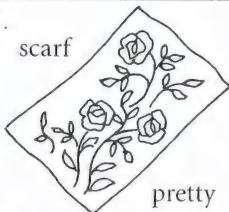
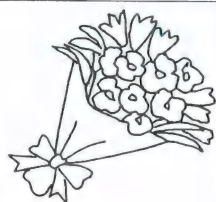


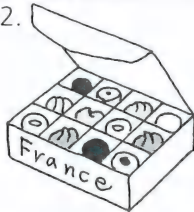

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

IV. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.

			
	ex. 1. 	2. scarf  pretty	3. 
	1.  digital camera	ex. 2.  France	4. 

A. State who gave what to whom, and who received what from whom, on a specific day.

ex. 1. Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni Chan-san ni denshi-jisho o agemashita.

Chan-san wa Kurisumasu ni Suzuki-san ni denshi-jisho o moraimashita.

1.

2.

VOCABULARY

denshi-jisho

electronic dictionary

Kurisumasu

Christmas

Barentaindē

Valentine's Day

chokorēto

chocolate

B. *Ask and answer what someone gave to another on a specific day.*

ex. 1. **A:** Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni Chan-san ni nani o agemashita ka.
B: Denshi-jisho o agemashita.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

C. *Ask and answer whom someone gave something to on a specific day.*

ex. 1. **A:** Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni dare ni denshi-jisho o agemashita ka.
B: Chan-san ni agemashita.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

D. *Ask and answer when someone gave something to another.*

ex. 1. **A:** Suzuki-san wa itsu Chan-san ni denshi-jisho o agemashita ka.
B: Kurisumasu ni agemashita.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

E. *Ask and answer what someone received on a specific day.*

ex. 2. **A:** Suzuki-san wa Barentaindē ni Chan-san ni nani o moraimashita ka.
B: Furansu no chokorēto o moraimashita.

3. A:

B:

4. A:

B:

F. *Ask and answer whom someone received something from on a specific day.*

ex. 2. **A:** Suzuki-san wa Barentaindē ni dare ni Furansu no chokorēto o moraimashita ka.
B: Chan-san ni moraimashita.

3. A:

B:

4. A:

B:

G. Ask and answer when someone received something from another.

ex. 2. A: Suzuki-san wa itsu Chan-san ni Furansu no chokorēto o moraimashita ka.
B: Barentaindē ni moraimashita.

3. A:

B:

4. A:

B:



V. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. Ask someone whether he or she will give a birthday present to another.

ex. Chan: Katō-san, ashita wa Sumisu-san no tanjōbi desu ne. Sumisu-san ni purezento o agemasu ka.

Katō: Ee, nekutai o agemasu.

Chan: Sō desu ka.

1. Chan: (Gurīn-san)

Katō: (rekishi no hon)

Chan:

2. Chan: (okusan)

Katō: (atarashii kaban)

Chan:

B. Talk about presents to be given on special occasions.

ex. Sumisu: Katō-san, Haha no hi ni okāsan ni nani o agemasu ka.

Katō: Akai kănēshon o agemasu.

Sumisu: Sō desu ka.

1. Sumisu: (Chichi no hi, otōsan)

Katō: (dejikame)

Sumisu:

2. Sumisu: (kekkon-kinembi, okusan)

Katō: (bara no hanataba)

Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

purezento

Haha no hi

Chichi no hi

present

Mother's Day

Father's Day

kekkon-kinembi

kekkon

kinembi

wedding anniversary

marriage

anniversary

C. Talk about an article someone is wearing.

ex. Ms. Chan has a new necklace.

Suzuki: Kireina nekkuresu desu ne.

Chan: Ee, tanjōbi ni tomodachi ni moraimashita.

Suzuki: Yoku ni aimasu ne.

Chan: Arigatō gozaimasu.

1. Suzuki: (ii tokei)
 Chan: (Kurisumasu)
 Suzuki:
 Chan:
2. Suzuki: (kireina sukāfu)
 Chan: (tanjōbi)
 Suzuki:
 Chan:



VI. Listen to the CD and answer the question based on the information you hear.

.....

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Smith is visiting Mr. Takahashi's house today. He glances at his watch.

Sumisu: Ja, sorosoro shitsureishimasu.

Kyō wa dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.

Takahashi: Dō itashimashite.

Smith: Well, I'll have to be leaving soon.

Thank you for (inviting me) today.

Takahashi: You're welcome.

VOCABULARY

sorosoro shitsureishimasu

it's time to be going; I'd better get going

sorosoro

in just a short while

dōmo arigatō gozaimashita

thank you very much (used to thank someone who has done you a favor or shown you kindness)

VOCABULARY

yoku

well

ni aimasu

suit, look good on

- II. Mrs. Matsui, who lives next door to the Greens, has received a bunch of peaches from a friend, so she brings some to Mrs. Green.

Matsui: Tomodachi ni momo o takusan moraimashita. Kore, dōzo.

Gurīn: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

Matsui: I received a lot of peaches from a friend. Please take some.

Green: Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

momo

peach

Active
Communication

Notice an item of clothing or an accessory that someone else is wearing and compliment him or her on it. Refer to Exercise V-C as necessary.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
52

Mr. Smith, who visited Mr. Takahashi's house yesterday, phones Mr. Takahashi. Before getting to the point of the call, Mr. Smith thanks Mr. Takahashi for his hospitality.

スミス：もしもし、たかはしさんの おたくですか。

たかはし：はい、そうです。

スミス：スミスです。

たかはし：あ、スミスさん。

スミス：きのうは どうも ありがとうございます。とても
たのしかったです。

たかはし：いいえ、どういたしまして。わたしたちも たのしかったです。
どうぞ また きてください。

スミス：どうも ありがとうございます。

■ スミスさんは たかはしさんの うちに でんわを しました。

Sumisu: Moshimoshi, Takahashi-san no o-taku desu ka.

Takahashi: Hai, sō desu.

Sumisu: Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: A, Sumisu-san.

Sumisu: Kinō wa dōmo arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo tanoshikatta desu.

Takahashi: Iie, dō itashimashite. Watashitachi mo tanoshikatta desu. Dōzo mata kite
kudasai.

Sumisu: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san no uchi ni denwa o shimashita.

Smith: Hello, is this the Takahashi residence?

Takahashi: Yes, it is.

Smith: This is Smith.

Takahashi: Oh, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Thank you very much for yesterday. It was a lot of fun.

Takahashi: Oh, you're welcome. We had a lot of fun, too. Please come again.

Smith: Thank you very much.

■ Mr. Smith phoned Mr. Takahashi's home.

たのしかったです
たのしいです
わたしたち
また
きてください

tanoshikatta desu was fun
tanoshii desu be fun
watashitachi we
mata again
kite kudasai please come

NOTES

1. Takahashi-san no o-taku

When speaking politely about your listener's house, use **o-taku** instead of **uchi**.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. -i adjectives:



1. tanoshii desu



2. tsumaranai desu

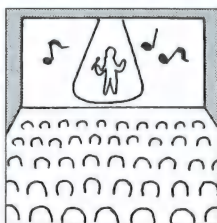


3. warui desu

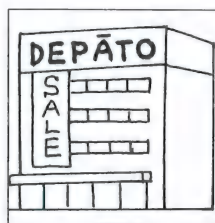
II. Events:



1. o-matsuri



2. konsāto



3. bāgen-sēru



4. shō

VOCABULARY

tanoshii desu fun, enjoyable
tsumaranai desu boring, tedious
warui desu bad
o-matsuri festival

konsāto concert
bāgen-sēru clearance sale
shō show

KEY SENTENCES

1. Kinō wa samukatta desu.
2. Kinō no o-matsuri wa nigiyaka deshita.

1. It was cold yesterday.
2. Yesterday's festival was lively.

EXERCISES



- I. Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

A. Practice conjugating -i adjectives.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
cold	samui desu	samukunai desu	samukatta desu	samukunakatta desu
hot	atsui desu	atsukunai desu	atsukatta desu	atsukunakatta desu
fun	tanoshii desu	tanoshikunai desu	tanoshikatta desu	tanoshikunakatta desu
good	ii desu	yokunai desu	yokatta desu	yokunakatta desu
bad	warui desu	warukunai desu	warukatta desu	warukunakatta desu
interesting	omoshiroi desu	omoshirokunai desu	omoshirokatta desu	omoshiroku-nakatta desu
tasty	oishii desu	oishikunai desu	oishikatta desu	oishikunakatta desu
boring	tsumaranai desu	tsumaranakunai desu	tsumaranakatta desu	tsumaranaku-nakatta desu

B. Practice conjugating -na adjectives.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST FORM	
	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>	<i>aff.</i>	<i>neg.</i>
pretty	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kirei deshita	kirei dewa arimasendeshita
quiet	shizuka desu	shizuka dewa arimasen	shizuka deshita	shizuka dewa arimasendeshita
lively	nigiyaka desu	nigiyaka dewa arimasen	nigiyaka deshita	nigiyaka dewa arimasendeshita



II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. *Give one's opinion about a movie.*

ex. Kinō no eiga wa omoshirokatta desu.

1. (ii desu)

2. (tanoshii desu)

B. *Give one's opinion about a party.*

ex. Kinō no pāti wa tanoshikunakatta desu.

1. (omoshiroi desu)

2. (ii desu)

C. *Give one's opinion about a show.*

ex. Kinō no shō wa kirei deshita.

..... (nigiyaka desu)

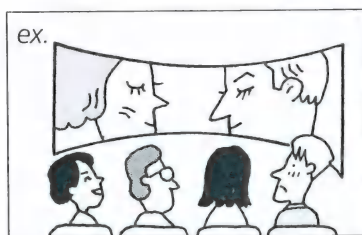
D. *Give one's opinion about a festival.*

ex. Kinō no o-matsuri wa nigiyaka dewa arimasendeshita.

..... (kirei desu)



III. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations. Use the words in parentheses as a guide.



A. *Ask someone's opinion about an experience.*

ex. Nakamura: Kinō no eiga wa omoshirokatta desu ka.

Chan: Hai, omoshirokatta desu.

Sumisu: Iie, omoshirokunakatta desu.

1. Nakamura: (pāti no ryōri, oishii desu)

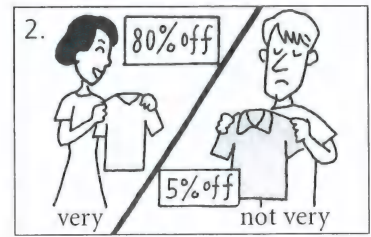
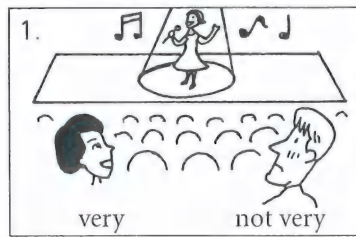
Chan:

Sumisu:

2. Nakamura: (o-matsuri, nigiyaka desu)

Chan:

Sumisu:



B. Ask and give one's opinion about an experience.

ex. Katō: Kinō no pāti wa dō deshita ka.
 Chan: Totemo tanoshikatta desu.
 Sumisu: Amari tanoshikunakatta desu.

1. Katō: (konsāto)
 Chan: (ii desu)
 Sumisu: (ii desu)
2. Katō: (bāgen-sēru)
 Chan: (yasui desu)
 Sumisu: (yasui desu)



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. Use appropriate expressions when giving or receiving gifts.

ex. Chan: Shūmatsu ni Kyōto ni ikimashita. Kore, Kyōto no o-miyage desu. Dōzo.
 Suzuki: Arigatō gozaimasu. Kyōto wa dō deshita ka.
 Chan: Totemo kirei deshita.

1. Chan: (Sapporo)
 Suzuki: (Sapporo)
 Chan: (samui desu)
2. Chan: (Hakone no onsen)
 Suzuki: (onsen)
 Chan: (tanoshii desu)

B. *Thank someone for a gift one received.*

ex. Ms. Chan received a box of chocolates from Ms. Nakamura on her birthday.

Chan: Nakamura-san, chokorēto o arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo oishikatta desu.

Nakamura: Sō desu ka. Yokatta desu.

1. Chan:
(konsāto no kippu, tanoshii desu)

Nakamura:

2. Chan:
(kabuki no hon, omoshiroi desu)

Nakamura:

C. *Make a telephone call.*

ex. **Suzuki:** Moshimoshi, Nakamura-san no o-taku desu ka.

Nakamura-san no kazoku: Hai, sō desu.

Suzuki: Suzuki desu. Mayumi-san wa irasshaimasu ka.

Nakamura-san no kazoku: Hai. Chotto o-machi kudasai.

1. Suzuki: (Sasaki-san)

Sasaki-san no kazoku:

Suzuki: (okusan)

Sasaki-san no kazoku:

2. Suzuki: (Katō-san)

Katō-san no kazoku:

Suzuki: (go-shujin)

Katō-san no kazoku:



V. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Chan-san wa ni o-matsuri o mimashita. O-matsuri wa totemo

.....

VOCABULARY

yokatta desu

that's good

Mayumi

Mayumi (female first name)

irasshaimasu

chotto o-machi kudasai

be (honorific word for imasu)

please wait a minute (politer way of saying **chotto matte kudasai**)

SHORT DIALOGUE



The morning after receiving some peaches from Mrs. Matsui, Mrs. Green happens to run into Mrs. Matsui. She thanks her for the peaches.

Gurin: Ohayō gozaimasu.

Matsui: Ohayō gozaimasu.

Gurin: Kinō wa momo o arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo oishikatta desu.

Matsui: Sō desu ka. Yokatta desu.

Green: Good morning.

Matsui: Good morning.

Green: Thank you for the peaches you gave us yesterday. They were very tasty.

Matsui: Were they? That's good.

Active
Communication

Ask people for their impressions of places, movies, or other things or events. Refer to Exercise III.



UNIT

7

GOING TO A FESTIVAL

The Japanese calendar is lined with seasonal festivals and events. Seasonal festivals such as cherry blossom viewing in spring and firework displays in the heat of summer are held to appreciate nature at its best. Festivals to celebrate a good harvest are held mainly in autumn, whereas those meant to invoke one are held in spring. At these fêtes, people carry around portable shrines, or *o-mikoshi*, and the men often wear *happi* coats designating neighborhood associations. Many festivals attract large crowds, and famous ones such as the Sapporo Snow Festival or the Gion Festival in Kyoto are always packed with people.

UNIT 7 GRAMMAR

Inviting Someone to Do Something and Making Suggestions

verb-masen ka

verb-mashō

ex. **Issho ni Asakusa ni ikimasen ka.**

"Won't you go to Asakusa with (me)?/What do you say to going to Asakusa together?"

Ee/Hai, ikimashō. "Yes, let's go."

The verb-masen ka pattern is used to invite someone to do something. Appropriate replies are as follows.

1. Acceptance:

a. **Ee/Hai, verb-mashō.** "Yes, let's [verb]."

b. **Ee/Hai, zehi.** "Yes, I'd love to."

2. Refusal: **Zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu.**

"I'm sorry, but it wouldn't be convenient (for me)."

The verb-mashō pattern is generally translatable as "let's."

verb-mashō ka

ex. **Doko de aimashō ka.** "Where should we meet?"

The verb-mashō ka pattern is used to invite someone to decide a time, place, etc. for something.

Offering to Do Something

verb-mashō ka

ex. **Nimotsu o mochimashō ka.** "Shall I carry your luggage?"

The verb-mashō ka pattern is also used when offering to do something for someone. Appropriate replies are as follows.

1. Acceptance: **Ee/Hai, onegaishimasu.** "Yes, please."

2. Refusal: **lie, kekkō desu.** "No, thank you."



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
56

Mr. Kato invites Mr. Smith to a festival in Asakusa.

かとう：スミスさん、こんしゅうの 토요일に あさくさで おまつりが あります。いっしょに いきませんか。

スミス：いいですね。いきましょう。なんで いきましょうか。

かとう：ちかてつで いきませんか。

スミス：そう しましょう。どこで あいましょうか。

かとう：あさくさえきの かいさつぐちで あいませんか。

スミス：はい。なんじに あいましょうか。

かとう：10じは どうですか。

スミス：10じですね。じゃ、 토요일に。

■こんしゅうの 토요일に あさくさで おまつりが ありますから、スミスさんは かとうさんと あさくさに いきます。

Katō: Sumisu-san, konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu. Issho ni ikimasen ka.

Sumisu: Ii desu ne. Ikimashō. Nan de ikimashō ka.

Katō: Chikatetsu de ikimasen ka.

Sumisu: Sō shimashō. Doko de aimashō ka.

Katō: Asakusa Eki no kaisatsuguchi de aimasen ka.

Sumisu: Hai. Nan-ji ni aimashō ka.

Katō: 10-ji wa dō desu ka.

Sumisu: 10-ji desu ne. Ja, do-yōbi ni.

■Konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu kara, Sumisu-san wa Katō-san to Asakusa ni ikimasu.

Kato: Mr. Smith, there is a festival in Asakusa this Saturday. Won't you go with me?

Smith: That would be nice. Let's go. How should we go?

Kato: Would you like to go by subway?

Smith: Let's do that. Where should we meet?

Kato: Would you like to meet at the ticket gate at Asakusa Station?

Smith: All right. What time should we meet?

Kato: How about 10:00?

Smith: 10:00, then. Well, I'll see you on Saturday.

■On Saturday there is a festival in Asakusa, so Mr. Smith is going to Asakusa with Mr. Kato.

VOCABULARY

あります	arimasu	there is/are going to be (see Note 1 below)
いっしょに	issho ni	together
いきませんか	ikimasen ka	won't you go (with me)?
いきましょう	ikimashō	let's go
いきましょうか	ikimashō ka	shall we go?
あさくさえき	Asakusa Eki	Asakusa Station
かいさつぐち	kaisatsuguchi	ticket gate
どうですか	dō desu ka	how is . . . ?
から	kara	because (particle; see Note 3 below)

NOTES

1. Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.

Arimasu can also be used in the sense of "take place" or "happen." The place where the event happens is followed by the particle **de**.

2. Ja, do-yōbi ni.

Do-yōbi ni is short for **do-yōbi ni aimashō**, "let's meet on Saturday." Japanese people often refer to the next meeting rather than saying good-bye.

ex. **Ja, mata ashita.** "Well then, (see you) again tomorrow."

3. Konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu kara, Sumisu-san wa Katō-san to Asakusa ni ikimasu.

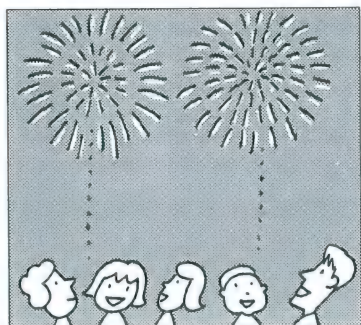
This complex sentence consists of two clauses. The first clause, ending with the particle **kara**, expresses a reason for what is stated in the second clause.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



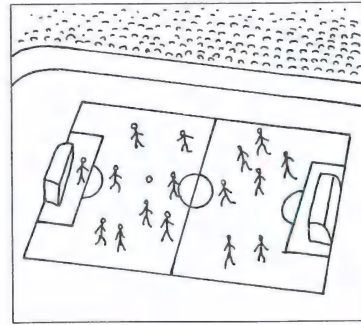
I. Events:



1. hanabi-taikai



2. yuki-matsuri



3. sakkā no shiai

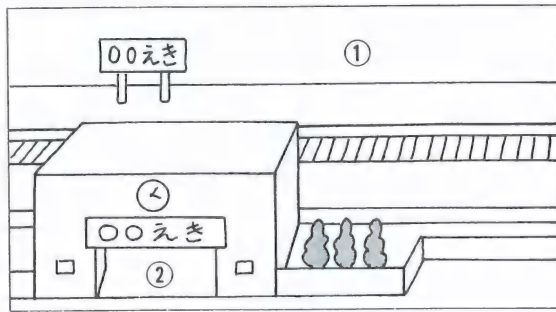
VOCABULARY

hanabi-taikai	fireworks display
hanabi	fireworks
taikai	large gathering

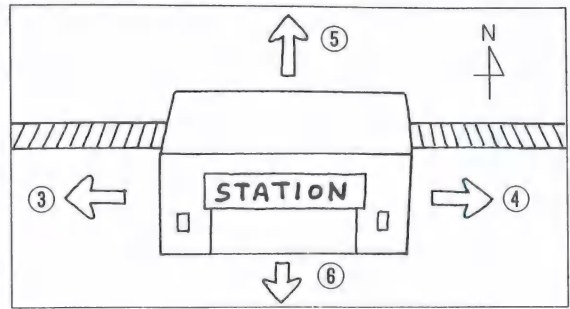
yuki-matsuri	snow festival
yuki	snow

sakkā	soccer
shiai	game, match

II. Parts of a station:



1. hōmu
2. iriguchi



3. nishiguchi
4. higashiguchi
5. kitaguchi
6. minamiguchi

III. Variations on the -masu form:

	go	see	do	meet
V-masu	ikimasu	mimasu	shimasu	aimasu
V-mashō	ikimashō	mimashō	shimashō	aimashō
V-mashō ka	ikimashō ka	mimashō ka	shimashō ka	aimashō ka
V-masen ka	ikimasen ka	mimasen ka	shimasen ka	aimasen ka

KEY SENTENCES

1. Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.
2. Eiga o mimashō.
3. Nani o tabemashō ka.
4. Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.
5. 2-kai ni resutoran ga arimasu kara, resutoran de shokuji o shimasen ka.

1. Would you like to see a movie with me over the weekend?
2. Let's see a movie.
3. What should we eat?
4. There's a festival in Asakusa on Saturday.
5. There's a restaurant on the second floor, so won't you have a meal with me there?

VOCABULARY

hōmu

platform

kitaguchi

north exit

iriguchi

entrance

minamiguchi

south exit

nishiguchi

west exit

higashiguchi

east exit

EXERCISES



I. *Invite someone to do something.* Make up sentences as in the example.

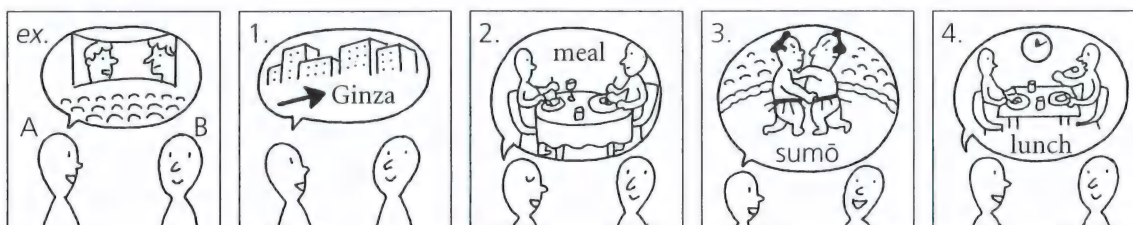
ex. **hiru-gohan o tabemasu** → **Hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.**

1. **kōhī o nomimasu** →

2. **gorufu o shimasu** →



II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.



A. *Invite someone to do something and accept one's invitation.*

ex. **A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.**

B: Ee, mimashō.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

3. A:

B:

4. A:

B:

B. *Invite someone to do something and refuse one's invitation.*

ex. **A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.**

B: Zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu.

1. A:

B:

VOCABULARY

sumō

zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu

sumo wrestling

I'm sorry, but it wouldn't be convenient (for me)

2. A:
B:
3. A:
B:
4. A:
B:



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. *Decide what to do.*

ex. A: Nani o tabemashō ka.
B: Tempura o tabemasen ka.
A: Ee, sō shimashō.

1. A: (nomimasu)
B: (wain, nomimasu)
A:
2. A: (kaimasu)
B: (kabin, kaimasu)
A:

B. *Decide when to do something.*

ex. A: Itsu aimashō ka.
B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka.
A: Ee, sō shimashō.

1. A: (purezento o kaimasu)
B: (do-yōbi)
A:
2. A: (gorufu o shimasu)
B: (raigetsu)
A:

C. *Decide where to do something.*ex. A: Doko de aimashō ka.B: Eki no mae ni kōban ga arimasu kara, kōban no mae de aimasen ka.

A: Ee, sō shimashō.

1. A: (tabemasu)

B:
(ABC biru ni ii resutoran ga takusan arimasu, ABC biru de tabemasu)

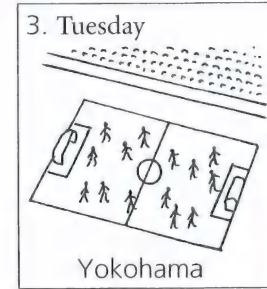
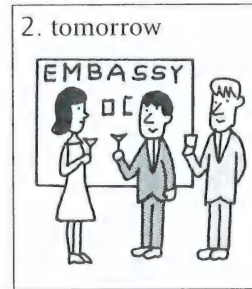
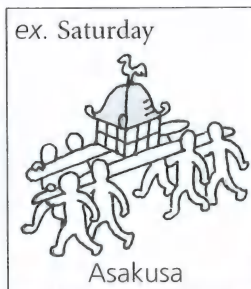
A:

2. A: (hanashi o shimasu)

B:
(kono chikaku ni kōen ga arimasu, kōen de hanashi o shimasu)

A:

IV. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.

A. *State when and where an event will take place.*ex. Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.

1.

2.

3.

B. *Invite someone to an event and accept one's invitation.*

ex. **A:** Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu. Issho ni ikimasen ka.
B: Ii desu ne. Ikimashō.

1. A:
 B:
2. A:
 B:
3. A:
 B:



V. *Invite someone to an event and decide on a meeting place.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sumisu:** Asatte Odaiba de hanabi-taikai ga arimasu. Issho ni ikimasen ka.
Nakamura: Ii desu ne. Ikimashō.
Sumisu: Doko de aimashō ka.
Nakamura: Shimbashi Eki no kitaguchi de aimasen ka.
Sumisu: Ee, sō shimashō.

1. **Sumisu:** (taishikan, pāti)
 Nakamura:
 Sumisu:
 Nakamura: (Shinjuku Eki no nishiguchi)
 Sumisu:
2. **Sumisu:** (Tōkyō Hōru, konsāto)
 Nakamura:
 Sumisu:
 Nakamura: (Tōkyō Eki no minamiguchi)
 Sumisu:

VOCABULARY

ii desu ne that sounds good
Shimbashi Eki Shimbashi Station
Shimbashi Shimbashi (district in Tokyo)

Shinjuku Eki Shinjuku Station
Shinjuku Shinjuku (district in Tokyo)
Tōkyō Hōru Tokyo Hall (fictitious building name)
hōru (concert) hall



VI. *Invite someone out to eat.* Make up a dialogue based on the information in the illustrations.



1. Suzuki:
2. Chan:
3. Suzuki:
4. Chan:
5. Suzuki:
6. Suzuki:

7. Chan:
8. Suzuki:
9. Suzuki: Ja, do-yōbi ni.
10. Chan: Ja, mata.



VII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Sumisu-san wa de ni Nikkō ni ikimasu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



- I. Nakamura: Raishū Sumisu-san to tennis o shimasu. Chan-san mo issho ni shimasen ka.
Chan: Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.

Nakamura: I'm going to be playing tennis with Mr. Smith next week. Won't you join us, Ms. Chan?

Chan: Thank you, I'd love to.

VOCABULARY

zehi by all means, certainly

- II. Takahashi: Sumisu-san, konshū no nichiyōbi ni uchi de pāti o shimasu. Kimasen ka.
Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.

Takahashi: Mr. Smith, I'm having a party at my house this Sunday. Won't you come?

Smith: Thank you. I certainly will.

VOCABULARY

pāti o shimasu have a party

NOTES

1. (Nichiyōbi ni uchi ni) kimasen ka.

When inviting someone to your own home, use the phrase **kimasen ka**. Appropriate replies are **ee/hai, arigatō gozaimasu** ("yes, thank you") or, to decline the offer, **zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu** ("I'm sorry, I'm afraid it wouldn't be convenient [for me]").



Invite a friend to an event.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
60

Mr. Smith meets Mr. Suzuki, who is wearing a *happi* coat, and calls out to him.

かとう：あ、スミスさん、あそこに すずきさんが いますよ。

スミス：ほんとうですね。すずきさん。

すずき：あ、スミスさん。スミスさんも いっしょに おみこしを
かつぎませんか。

スミス：でも、はっぴが ありません。

すずき：わたしのを かしましょうか。

スミス：いいんですか。

すずき：ええ、わたしは 2まい ありますから。

スミス：ありがとうございます。じゃ、おねがいします。

■ スミスさんは あさくさで すずきさんに あいました。いっしょ
に おみこしを かつぎます。

Katō: A, Sumisu-san, asoko ni Suzuki-san ga imasu yo.

Sumisu: Hontō desu ne. Suzuki-san.

Suzuki: A, Sumisu-san. Sumisu-san mo issho ni o-mikoshi o katsugimasen ka.

Sumisu: Demo, happi ga arimasen.

Suzuki: Watashi no o kashimashō ka.

Sumisu: Ii n desu ka.

Suzuki: Ee, watashi wa 2-mai arimasu kara.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu. Ja, onegaishimasu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Asakusa de Suzuki-san ni aimashita. Issho ni o-mikoshi o katsugimasu.

Kato: Oh, Mr. Smith, there's Mr. Suzuki over there.

Smith: You're right. Mr. Suzuki!

Suzuki: Oh, Mr. Smith. Would you like to carry the *o-mikoshi* with us?

Smith: But I don't have a *happi* coat.

Suzuki: Shall I lend you mine?

Smith: Is it all right with you?

Suzuki: Yes, I have two.

Smith: Thank you. I'll ask you to do that, then.

■ Mr. Smith has met Mr. Suzuki in Asakusa. They will carry the *o-mikoshi* together.

ほんとう
おみこし
かつぎます
でも
はっぴ
わたしの
かしましようか
かします
いいんですか
あります

hontō
o-mikoshi
katsugimasu
demo
happi
watashi no
kashimashō ka
kashimasu
ii n desu ka
arimasu
true
portable shrine (carried during festivals)
carry (on one's shoulders)
but
happi coat
mine
shall I lend you?
lend
is it all right? (expressing reserve)
have (see Note 1 below)

NOTES

1. (Watashi wa) happi ga arimasen.

Arimasu can also be used in the sense of "have" or "own."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Verbs:



1. kashimasu



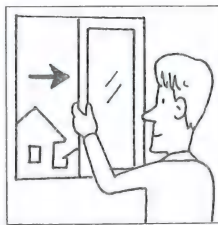
2. tsukemasu



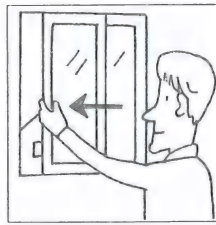
3. keshimasu



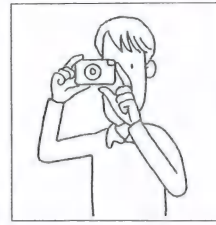
4. mochimasu



5. akemasu



6. shimemasu



7. (shashin o) torimasu

VOCABULARY

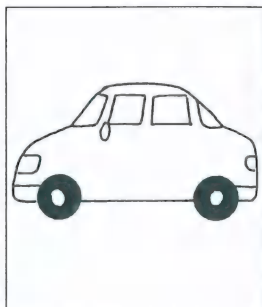
kashimasu
tsukemasu
keshimasu
mochimasu
lend
turn on
turn off
carry, hold

akemasu
shimemasu
(shashin o) torimasu
shashin
open
close, shut
take (a photograph)
photograph

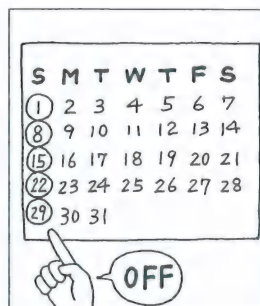
II. Words that can be used with **arimasu** ("to have"):

10:00	
12:00	Free
15:00	Meeting
18:00	

1. jikan



2. kuruma



3. yasumi



4. Nihon-go no jugyō

KEY SENTENCES

1. Chizu o kakimashō ka.
2. Sumisu-san wa eiga no kippu ga 2-mai arimasu.

1. Shall I draw a map?
2. Mr. Smith has two movie tickets.

EXERCISES



- I. *Offer to do something.* Make up sentences as in the example.

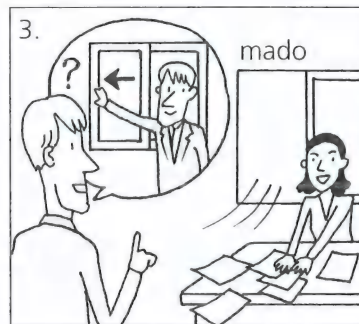
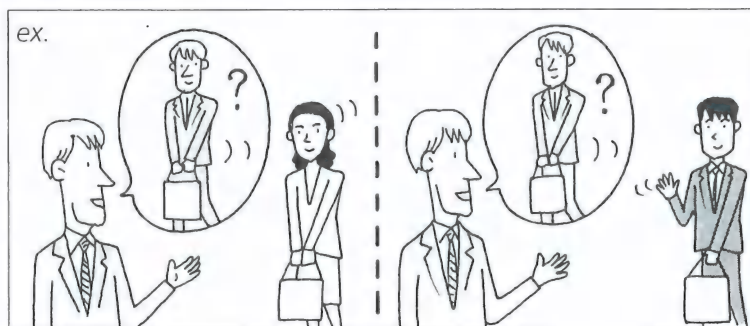
ex. shashin o torimasu → Shashin o torimashō ka.

1. chizu o kakimasu →

2. kono hon o kashimasu →



II. *Offer to do something and accept or reject one's offer.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Sumisu: Nimotsu o mochimashō ka.

Nakamura: Ee, onegaishimasu.

Suzuki: Iie, kekkō desu.

1. Sumisu:

Nakamura:

2. Sumisu:

Suzuki:

3. Sumisu:

Nakamura:

4. Sumisu:

Suzuki:

VOCABULARY

nimotsu

luggage, baggage

doa

door

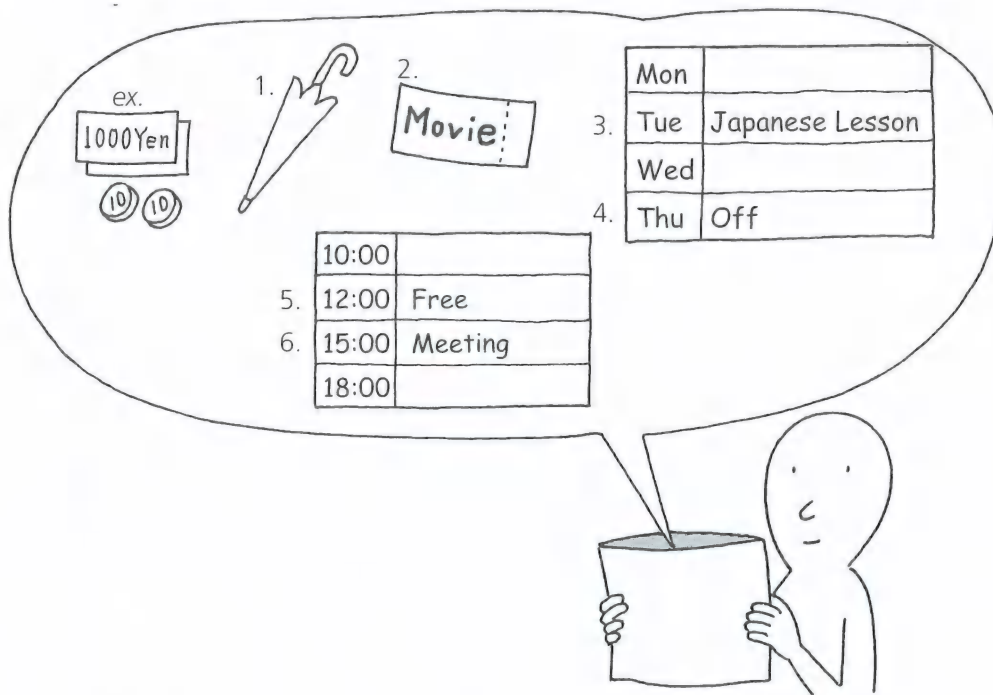
mado

window

eakon

air conditioner

III. **State what one has.** Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the words suggested by the illustration.



ex. **Watashi wa o-kane ga arimasu.**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. **Offer to lend someone something, giving a reason for doing so, and accept one's offer.**

ex. **A: (Watashi wa) kasa ga 2-hon arimasu kara, kashimashō ka.**

B: Hai, onegaishimasu.

1. A: (pen, 2-hon)

B:

2. A: (happi, 2-mai)

B:

B. *Invite someone to do something, giving a reason for doing so, and accept one's invitation.*

ex. A: (Watashi wa) kuruma ga arimasu kara, issho ni Nikkō ni ikimasen ka.

B: Ee, zehi.

1. A: (omoshiroi DVD, mimasu)

B:

2. A: (eiga no kippu, ikimasu)

B:



V. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. *Refuse an invitation by stating one's situation.*

ex. Suzuki: Eiga no kippu ga 2-mai arimasu. Chan-san, komban issho ni ikimasen ka.

Chan: Sumimasen, komban jikan ga arimasen.

Suzuki: Sō desu ka. Ja, mata kondo.

1. Suzuki:

Chan: (kaigi ga arimasu)

Suzuki:

2. Suzuki:

Chan: (Nihon-go no jugyō ga arimasu)

Suzuki:

B. *Invite someone to do something.*

ex. Sumisu: Suzuki-san, raishū issho ni gorufu o shimasen ka.

Suzuki: Demo, kurabu ga arimasen.

Sumisu: Watashi no o kashimashō ka.

Suzuki: Arigatō gozaimasu. Onegaishimasu.

1. Sumisu: (sukī)

Suzuki: (dōgu)

Sumisu:

Suzuki:

2. Sumisu: (tenisu)

Suzuki: (raketto)

Sumisu:

Suzuki:

VOCABULARY

komban
mata kondo

kurabu
dōgu

this evening
next time
golf club
tool, equipment

raketto

racket



VI. *Offer to help someone.* Make up a dialogue based on the information in the illustrations.



1. Suzuki:
2. Sumisu:
3. Suzuki:
4. Sumisu:



VII. Listen to the CD and answer the question based on the information you hear.

.....

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. At the festival site, Mr. Smith accidentally steps on someone's foot.

onna no hito: A, itai.

Sumisu: A, sumimasen. Daijōbu desu ka.

onna no hito: Ee, daijōbu desu.

Sumisu: Dōmo sumimasendeshita.

woman: Oh, ouch!

Smith: Oh, I'm sorry. Are you all right?

woman: Yes, I'm fine.

Smith: I'm really sorry.

VOCABULARY

itai	painful, ouch!
daijōbu desu ka	are you all right?
sumimasendeshita	I'm sorry (for what I did a while ago)

II. Mr. Kato calls out to Mr. Smith, who appears to be ill.

Katō: Daijōbu desu ka.

Sumisu: Chotto kibun ga warui n desu.

Katō: Asoko ni benchi ga arimasu kara, chotto yasumimashō.

Sumisu: Hai.

Kato: Are you all right?

Smith: I'm feeling a bit out of sorts.

Kato: There's a bench over there, so let's take a little break.

Smith: All right.

VOCABULARY

kibun ga warui n desu	I feel out of sorts; I don't feel well
benchi	bench
yasumimasu	rest, relax, take time off

Active
Communication

You have two tickets for an event. Invite someone to that event.

Quiz 3 (Units 6-7)

I Fill in the blank(s) in each sentence with the appropriate particle. Where a particle is not needed, write in an X.

1. Chan-san wa Takahashi-san () hana o moraimashita.
2. Watashi wa tanjōbi ni haha ni sukāfu () agemashita.
3. Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri () arimasu.
4. Watashi wa kuruma () arimasu.
5. Watashi wa eiga no kippu () 2-mai () arimasu.

II Complete each question by filling in the blank with the appropriate word.

1. Tōkyō Resutoran wa () resutoran desu ka.
Kireina resutoran desu.
2. Sumisu-san wa () ni eiga no kippu o moraimashita ka.
Tomodachi ni moraimashita.
3. Kinō no konsāto wa () deshita ka.
Totemo yokatta desu.
4. Nichi-yōbi ni () de bāgen-sēru ga arimasu ka.
Tōkyō Depāto de arimasu.

III Change the word in parentheses to the form that is appropriate in the context of the sentence.

1. Tōkyō Hoteru wa () hoteru desu. (kirei desu)
2. Kore wa () kēki desu. (oishii desu)
3. Ano resutoran wa amari () . (shizuka desu)
4. Kinō no pāti wa totemo () . (nigiyaka desu)
5. Kinō no eiga wa amari () . (omoshiroi desu)

IV Change the words in parentheses to the forms that are appropriate in the context of the dialogue.

1. A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o () . (mimasu)
B: Ee, mimashō.
A: Doko de () . (aimasu)
B: Tōkyō Eki wa dō desu ka.
2. A: Eakon o () . (tsukemasu)
B: Iie, kekkō desu.
A: Dewa, mado o () . (akemasu)
B: Hai, onegaishimasu.

An aerial photograph of Sapporo, Japan, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous buildings and a mountain range in the background. In the upper left corner, a flight information board is visible, displaying flight times and destinations. The board includes the ANA logo and flight numbers. The text 'Codeshare Flight Operated by AIR DO' is also visible on the board.

UNIT
8

ON BUSINESS OUTSIDE TOKYO

Looking at Japan from a satellite, one would be surprised to see how mountainous the country is. In fact, about 73 percent of the land is mountain terrain. Another notable point is that because the country stretches more than 3,000 kilometers from northeast to southwest, its climate varies considerably according to latitude; and this in turn has given rise to differences in ways of life and a variety of local dialects. The city of Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido in northern Japan (see photo above) is both a tourist and a business destination. Other such cities include Osaka, Niigata, Nagoya, and Fukuoka. (See map on front end paper.)

UNIT 8 GRAMMAR

The -Te Form

Japanese verbs have several forms

Japanese verbs have several conjugated forms. All the verbs presented so far have been in, or derived from, the **-masu** form. Now we'll look at a new form, the **-te** form.

How to form the -te form

Japanese verbs are divided into three classes according to their conjugations: Regular I, Regular II and Irregular. The **-te** forms of Regular II and Irregular verbs always end with **-te**: the **-masu** comes off and **-te** is added to the stem. The **-te** forms of Regular I verbs vary, as shown in the following chart.

REGULAR I			REGULAR II		
buy	kai-masu	katte	eat	tabe-masu	tabete
wait	machi-masu	matte	open	ake-masu	akete
return, go home	kaeri-masu	kaette	see	mi-masu	mite
listen	kiki-masu	kiite	IRREGULAR		
write	kaki-masu	kaite	come	ki-masu	kite
read	yomi-masu	yonde	do	shi-masu	shite
drink	nomi-masu	nonde			
turn off	keshi-masu	keshite			

NOTE: A more detailed explanation of the grouping of Japanese verbs is given in Unit 9 Grammar, p. 178.

How the -te form is used

The **-te** form occurs in the middle of a sentence

ex. **Gurei-san wa Sapporo-shisha ni itte, Satō-san ni aimasu.**

"Mr. Grey will go to the Sapporo branch office and meet Mr. Sato."

or is combined with **kudasai** to form a polite imperative.

ex. **Katarogu o okutte kudasai.** "Please send a catalog."

When one action is followed by another, the first clause is terminated by a verb in the **-te** form. In this type of sentence, the subject of the first and second clause must be the same. The **-te** form can be used to link up to three clauses, in which case the verbs of the first two end in the **-te** form. The **-te** form cannot be used if the moods and tenses of the clauses it combines are not the same. For example, the following two sentences cannot be connected using the **-te** form:

- Statement: **Watashi wa kippu ga 2-mai arimasu.** "I have two tickets."
- Suggestion: **Ashita issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.**

"What do you say to seeing a movie together tomorrow?"

Furthermore, if the first clause contains a motion verb like **ikimasu**, **kimasu**, or **kaerimasu**, the verb in the second clause must express an action that occurs in the location to which the subject went in the first clause. For example, **Kinō Ginza ni itte, hiru-gohan o tabemashita** ("Yesterday I went to Ginza and ate lunch [there]") is correct, but **Kinō Ginza ni itte, Shibuya de hiru-gohan o tabemashita** ("Yesterday I went to Ginza and ate lunch in Shibuya") is incorrect, since the act of eating took place in Shibuya, not Ginza.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
64

Ms. Chan is talking with Ms. Sasaki about her sudden business trip.

チャン：ささきさん、ちょっと よろしいですか。

ささき：はい。

チャン：あした ほっかいどうで はんばいかいぎが ありますから、
さっぽろに いきます。

ささき：かいぎは なんじからですか。

チャン：ごぜん 10じから ごご 3じまでです。かいぎの あと
で さっぽろししゃに いって、さとうさんに あいます。
あさって はこだての チョコレートこうじょうを みて、
1じの ひこうきで とうきょうに かえります。

ささき：わかりました。では、きを つけて。

■ チャンさんは あした さっぽろに いきます。あさって チョコ
レートこうじょうを みて、とうきょうに かえります。

Chan: Sasaki-san, chotto yoroshii desu ka.

Sasaki: Hai.

Chan: Ashita Hokkaidō de hambai-kaigi ga arimasu kara, Sapporo ni ikimasu.

Sasaki: Kaigi wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Chan: Gozen 10-ji kara gogo 3-ji made desu. Kaigi no ato de Sapporo-shisha ni itte,
Satō-san ni aimasu. Asatte Hakodate no chokorēto-kōjō o mite, 1-ji no hikōki de
Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Sasaki: Wakarimashita. Dewa, ki o tsukete.

■ Chan-san wa ashita Sapporo ni ikimasu. Asatte chokorēto kōjō o mite, Tōkyō ni kaeri-
masu.

Chan: Ms. Sasaki, do you have a moment?

Sasaki: Yes, please (tell me what you want to talk about).

Chan: There's a sales meeting in Hokkaido tomorrow, so I'm going to Sapporo.

Sasaki: What time does the meeting start?

Chan: It's from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. After the meeting, I'll go to the Sapporo branch office
and meet Mr. Sato. The day after tomorrow, I'll see the chocolate factory in Hakodate
and fly back to Tokyo on a 1:00 (p.m.) flight.

Sasaki: I see. Well then, take care.

■ Ms. Chan is going to Sapporo tomorrow. The day after tomorrow she will see a chocolate fac-
tory and return to Tokyo.

ちょっと よろしいですか	chotto yoroshii desu ka	do you have a moment?
よろしい	yoroshii	good, all right (polite form of ii; used in interrogative sentences)
ほっかいどう	Hokkaidō	Hokkaido (the northernmost of the main islands of Japan)
はんばい	hambai	sales, marketing
～の あとで	no ato de	after
さとう	Satō	Sato (surname)
はこだて	Hakodate	Hakodate (city in southern Hokkaido)
こうじょう	kōjō	factory, manufacturing plant
きを つけて	ki o tsukete	take care

NOTES

1. Chotto yoroshii desu ka.

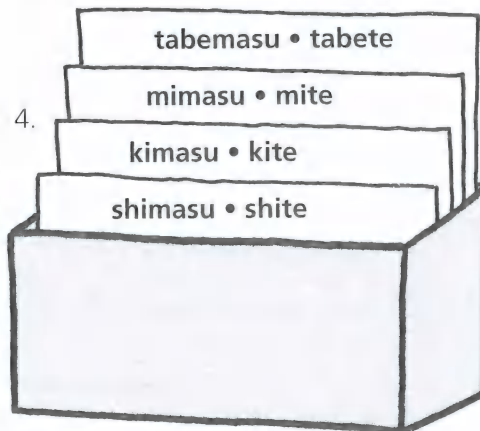
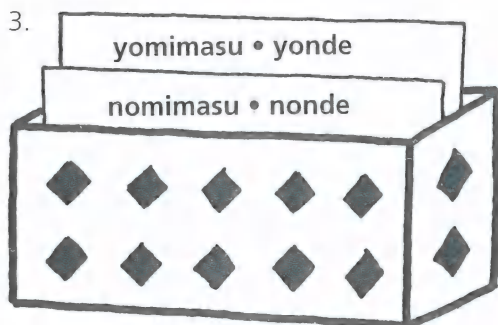
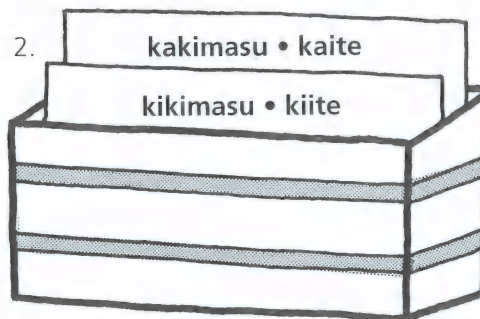
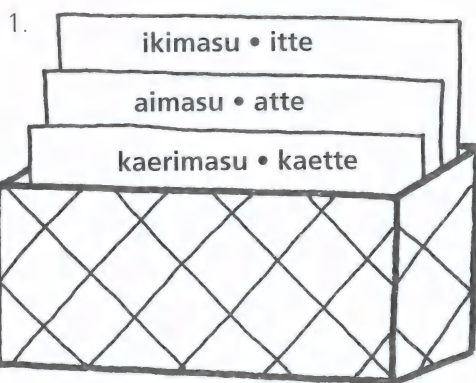
This expression is used to get the attention of someone who is in the midst of something.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



The **-te** form:



KEY SENTENCES

1. Sumisu-san wa kinō hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimashita.
2. Sumisu-san wa kaigi no mae ni kopī o shimasu.
3. Sumisu-san wa kinō pāti no ato de takushi de uchi ni kaerimashita.

1. Mr. Smith went to a bookstore yesterday and bought a dictionary.
2. Mr. Smith will make copies before the meeting.
3. Mr. Smith went home by taxi after yesterday's party.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their **-te** forms.

	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM		-MASU FORM	-TE FORM
buy	kaimasu	katte	turn off	keshimasu	keshite
meet	aimasu	atte	eat	tabemasu	tabete
return, go home	kaerimasu	kaette	open	akemasu	akete
go	ikimasu	'itte	close	shimemasu	shimete
write	kakimasu	kaite	turn on	tsukemasu	tsukete
listen (to), ask	kikimasu	kiite	see	mimasu	mite
drink	nomimasu	nonde	come	kimasu	kite
read	yomimasu	yonde	do	shimasu	shite

*irregular inflection



- II. *Practice the -te form.* Change the following verbs to their **-te** forms.

ex. tabemasu → tabete

1. kimasu →
2. nomimasu →
3. kakimasu →
4. aimasu →
5. kaerimasu →
6. yomimasu →
7. mimasu →
8. kikimasu →
9. shimasu →
10. ikimasu →



III. *Express a sequence of actions.* Combine the sentences below as in the example.

ex. **Mēru o kakimasu. Okurimasu.**

→ **Mēru o kaite, okurimasu.**

1. Denki o tsukemasu. Doa o shimemasu.

→

2. Denwa-bangō o kikimasu. Denwa o shimasu.

→

3. Uchi de hon o yomimasu. Repōto o kakimasu.

→



IV. *Ask and answer what one will do. In answering, express a sequence of actions.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate forms of the alternatives given.

ex. **A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka.**

B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu.

1. A:

B:

(Ginza de kaimono o shimasu, eiga o mimasu)

2. A:

B:

(resutoran de hiru-gohan o tabemasu, bijutsukan ni ikimasu)



V. *Express a sequence of actions.* Combine the sentences below as in the example.

ex. **Uchi ni kimasen ka. Hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.**

→ **Uchi ni kite, hiru-gohan o tabemasen ka.**

1. Sumisu-san ni aimashita. Issho ni tenisu o shimashita.

→

2. Doa o akemashō ka. Denki o tsukemashō ka.

→

VOCABULARY

denki

(electric) light

repōto

report

bijutsukan

art museum



VI. *Ask and answer what one did. In answering, express a sequence of actions.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate forms of the alternatives given.

ex. A: Kinō nani o shimashita ka.

B: Depōto de kēki o katte, tomodachi no uchi ni ikimashita.

1. A:

B: (Roppongi ni ikimasu, shokuji o shimasu)

2. A:

B: (Tomodachi ni aimasu, issho ni sumō o mimasu)



VII. *State what someone will do before or after a given event.* Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Use the information in the illustration as a guide and substitute the underlined parts in each example with the alternatives given.



ex. 1. Gogo 7-ji kara kaigi ga arimasu. Kaigi no mae ni shokuji o shimasu.

1. (kaigi, kopī o shimasu)

2. (pātī, wain o kaimasu)

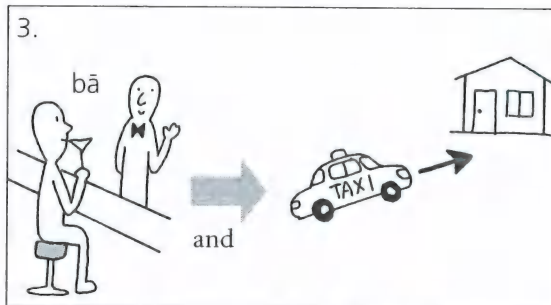
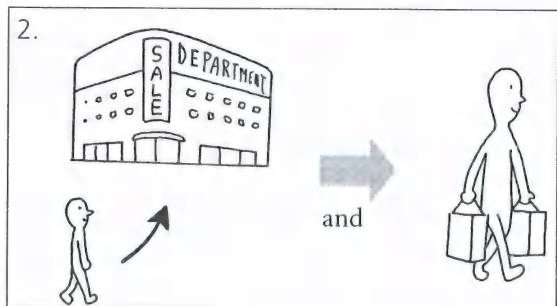
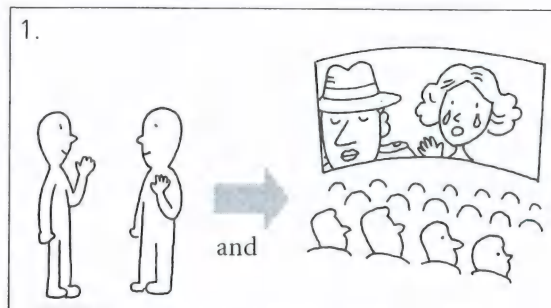
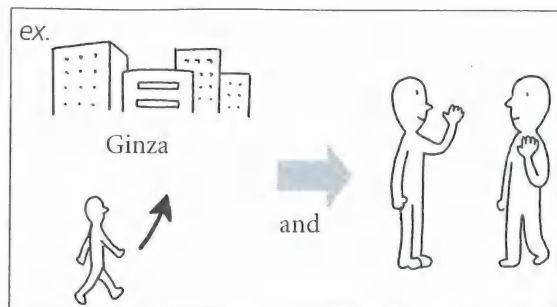
ex. 2. Gogo 7-ji kara pātī ga arimasu. Pātī no ato de takushi de uchi ni kaerimasu.

3. (kaigi, repōto o kakimasu)

4. (kaigi, Yamamoto-san ni aimasu)



VIII. Ask and answer what one did after work. In answering, express a sequence of actions. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. A: Kinō shigoto no ato de nani o shimashita ka.

B: Ginza ni itte, tomodachi ni aimashita.

1. A:

B:

2. A:

B:

3. A:

B:



IX. **Describe a schedule.** Look at the schedule of Mr. Smith's business trip and make up sentences following the pattern of the example.

ex.	Thursday	Osaka	Meeting	→ Call Mr. Green
1.	Friday	Kobe	Golf	→ Go to a friend's house
2.	Saturday	Kyoto	Have a meal with Mr. Yamamoto	→ See old temples and gardens

ex. **Sumisu-san wa moku-yōbi ni Ōsaka ni itte, kaigi o shimasu. Kaigi no ato de Gurin-san ni denwa o shimasu.**

1.

2.



X. **Talk about a plan.** Make up dialogues on the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. **Sasaki: Chan-san, kaigi no ato de doko ni ikimasu ka.**

Chan: Hakodate ni itte, chokorēto-kōjō o mimasu.

Sasaki: Sō desu ka.

1. Sasaki:

Chan: (Otaru, sushi o tabemasu)

Sasaki:

2. Sasaki:

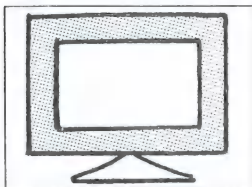
Chan: (depāto, Hokkaidō no o-miyage o kaimasu)

Sasaki:



XI. Listen to the CD and choose the correct answer to the question asked.

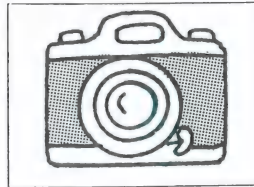
a)



b)



c)



VOCABULARY

Kōbe

Kobe (city near Osaka)

kaigi o shimasu

hold a meeting

Otaru

Otaru (city in Hokkaido)

SHORT DIALOGUES



- I. Mrs. Green is planning a party. She calls up Mrs. Matsui to invite her.

Gurin: Nihon-jin no tomodachi ni Kyōto no yūmeina o-sake o moraimashita. Nichi-yōbi ni tomodachi o yonde, pāti o shimasu. Matsui-san mo kimasen ka.

Matsui: Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.

Green: I've received some famous sake from Kyoto from a Japanese friend. On Sunday I'm getting some friends together to have a party. Won't you come, Mrs. Matsui?

Matsui: Thank you. I'll be there.

VOCABULARY

yonde (-te form of **yobimasu**)

yobimasu call, invite

- II. Ms. Nakamura asks Ms. Chan if she plans to attend Mrs. Green's party.

Nakamura: Ashita no pāti ni ikimasu ka.

Chan: Iie, ikimasen.

Nakamura: Dōshite desu ka.

Chan: Honkon kara haha ga kimasu kara.

Nakamura: Will you go to the party tomorrow?

Chan: No, I will not.

Nakamura: Why (not)?

Chan: Because my mother is visiting (*lit.*, "will come") from Hong Kong.

VOCABULARY

dōshite why

ni (particle indicating a purpose)



Tell someone what you did yesterday. Then talk about your plans for the coming weekend.



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK
68

Ms. Chan has come to Sapporo to attend a sales meeting.

チャン：もしもし、チャンですが、おはようございます。

すずき：あ、チャンさん、おはようございます。すずきです。

チャン：いま さっぽろに います。すみませんが、メールで あたらしい しょうひんの カタログを すぐ おくってください。かいぎで つかいますから。

すずき：はい、わかりました。

チャン：それから、サンプルの しゃしんも おくってください。

すずき：はい、すぐ おくります。

チャン：じゃ、おねがいします。

■ チャンさんは さっぽろから ほんしゃの すずきさんに でんわを しました。すずきさんは チャンさんに メールで あたらしい しょうひんの カタログと サンプルの しゃしんを おくります。

Chan: Moshimoshi, Chan desu ga, ohayō gozaimasu.

Suzuki: A, Chan-san, ohayō gozaimasu. Suzuki desu.

Chan: Ima Sapporo ni imasu. Sumimasen ga, mēru de atarashii shōhin no katarogu o sugu okutte kudasai. Kaigi de tsukaimasu kara.

Suzuki: Hai, wakarimashita.

Chan: Sorekara, sampuru no shashin mo okutte kudasai.

Suzuki: Hai, sugu okurimasu.

Chan: Ja, onegaishimasu.

■ Chan-san wa Sapporo kara honsha no Suzuki-san ni denwa o shimashita. Suzuki-san wa Chan-san ni mēru de atarashii shōhin no katarogu to sampuru no shashin o okurimasu.

Chan: Hello, this is Chan. Good morning.

Suzuki: Oh, Ms. Chan. Good morning. This is Suzuki.

Chan: I'm in Sapporo. I'm sorry to bother you, but could you please send me the new product catalog by e-mail right away, because I'm going to use it during the meeting.

Suzuki: Yes, all right.

Chan: Also, please send photographs of the samples.

Suzuki: Yes, I'll send them right away.

Chan: Thank you. Bye now.

■ Ms. Chan made a phone call from Sapporo to Mr. Suzuki at the main office. Mr. Suzuki sends Ms. Chan the new product catalog and sample photographs by e-mail.

VOCABULARY

が	ga	(particle; see Note 1 below)
しょうひん	shōhin	product, merchandise
カタログ	katarogu	catalog
すぐ	sugu	soon, right away
おくって ください	okutte kudasai	please send
つかいます	tsukaimasu	use
それから	sorekara	also, in addition
サンプル	sampuru	sample
ほんしゃ	honsha	main/central/head office

NOTES

1. Chan desu ga . . .

This **ga** is a conjunction that joins two clauses. It expresses a kind of courteous hesitation and indicates that the phrase before it is merely a preliminary to the principal matter.

2. Mēru de

This **de** indicates a means of telecommunication or post.

ex. **Mēru de shiryō o okurimasu.** "I'll send the materials by e-mail."

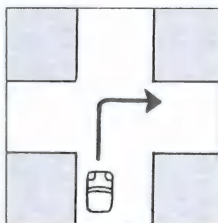
Takuhaibin de nimotsu o okurimasu. "I'll send the luggage by courier."

PRACTICE

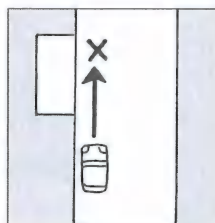
WORD POWER



I. Verbs:



1. magarimasu



2. tomemasu



3. iimasu



4. oshiemasu

VOCABULARY

magarimasu	turn
tomemasu	stop, park
iimasu	say
oshiemasu	teach, show, tell



5. mottekimasu

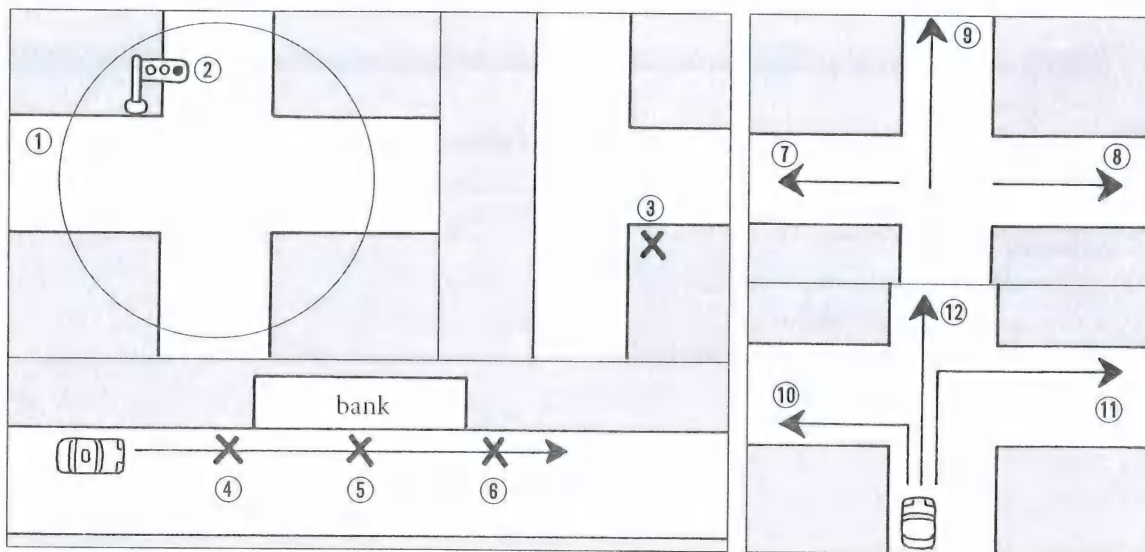


6. todokemasu



7. machimasu

II. Positions and directions:



1. kōsaten

2. shingō

3. kado

4. ginkō no temae

5. ginkō no mae

6. ginkō no saki

7. hidari

8. migi

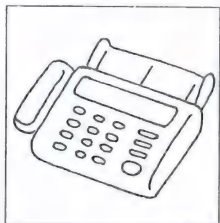
9. massugu

10. kōsaten o hidari ni magarimasu

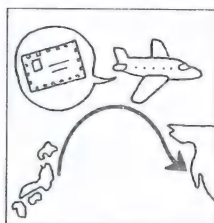
11. kōsaten o migi ni magarimasu

12. massugu ikimasu

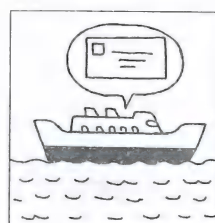
III. Means of communication or delivery:



1. fakkusu



2. kōkūbin



3. funabin



4. takuhaibin

VOCABULARY

mottekimasu bring
todokemasu deliver
machimasu wait
kōsaten intersection
shingō traffic signal

kado corner
temae just before
mae before
saki ahead
hidari left

migi right
massugu straight ahead
o (particle indicating a point of passage)
fakkusu fax

kōkūbin airmail
funabin surface mail
takuhaibin courier service

KEY SENTENCES

1. Mō ichi-do itte kudasai.
2. Kono nimotsu o takuhaibin de okutte kudasai.
3. Tsugi no shingō o migi ni magatte kudasai.

1. Please say it again.
2. Please send this luggage by courier.
3. Turn right at the next traffic signal.

EXERCISES



- I. *Practice conjugating verbs.* Repeat the verbs below and memorize their **-masu** and **-te** forms.

	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM
say	iimasu	itte
wait	machimasu	matte
turn	magarimasu	magatte
take	torimasu	totte
lend	kashimasu	kashite
show	misemasu	misete
stop	tomemasu	tomete
tell	oshiemasu	oshiete
deliver	todokemasu	todokete
bring	mottekimasu	mottekite



- II. *Make a request.* Make up sentences as in the example.

ex. **namae o kakimasu** → **Namae o kaite kudasai.**

1. chotto machimasu →
2. shashin o torimasu →
3. mō ichi-do iimasu →
4. pen o kashimasu →
5. piza o todokemasu →

VOCABULARY

tsugi	next
misemasu	show
piza	pizza



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, changing their forms as necessary.

A. *Make and accept a request.*

ex. A: Sumimasen. Ano resutoran no namae o oshiete kudasai.
B: Hai.

1. A: (mēru-adoresu, kakimasu)
B:
2. A: (menyū, misemasu)
B:
3. A: (kaigi no shiryō, mottekimasu)
B:

B. *Make and accept a request to send something by a certain means.*

ex. A: Sumisu-san ni mēru de shiryō o okutte kudasai.
B: Hai, wakarimashita.

1. A:
(Nozomi Depāto, fakkusu, shiryō)
B:
2. A:
(Rondon-shisha no Jonson-san, kōkūbin, katarogu)
B:
3. A:
(Yokohama-shisha no hito, yūbin, kono nimotsu)
B:



IV. *Give directions to a taxi driver.* Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. ex. Tsugi no shingō o migi ni magatte kudasai.

1. (tsugi no kōsaten, hidari)
2. (futatsu-me no kado, migi)

B. ex. Ginkō no mae de tomete kudasai.

1. (byōin no temae)
2. (yūbinkyoku no saki)

VOCABULARY

menyū

menu

futatsu-me

second

shiryō

data, information, material,
documents, literature

-me

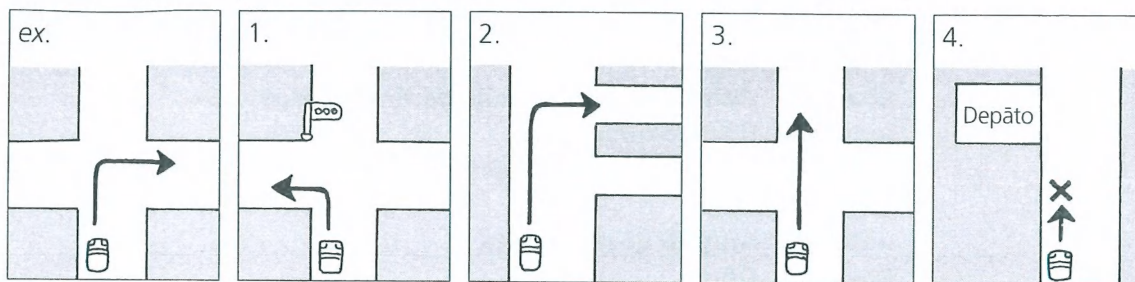
(suffix that attaches to a number and
turns it into an ordinal number)

yūbin

mail, post



V. **Give directions to a taxi driver.** Tell the driver to follow the route indicated by the arrows and to stop at the point indicated by the X.



ex. **Tsugi no kōsaten o migi ni magatte kudasai.**

1.
2.
3.
4.



VI. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. **Request that a purchase be delivered.**

ex. **Sumisu:** Sumimasen. Uchi ni kono terebi o todokete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai.

Sumisu: Ashita no gogo todokete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, wakarimashita. Dewa, o-namae to go-jūsho o onegaishimasu.

1. **Sumisu:** (pasokon)
mise no hito:
Sumisu: (kin-yōbi no 2-ji made ni)
mise no hito:
2. **Sumisu:** (sofā)
mise no hito:
Sumisu: (nichi-yōbi ni)
mise no hito:

B. Give directions to a taxi driver.

- ex. Chan: Tōkyō Tawā no chikaku made onegaishimasu.
untenshu: Hai.
Chan: (after a while) Tsugi no shingō o hidari ni magatte kudasai.
untenshu: Hai.
Chan: Ano shiroi biru no mae de tomete kudasai.
untenshu: Hai, wakarimashita.
untenshu: (after a while) 4,000-en desu.
Chan: Hai.
untenshu: Arigatō gozaimashita.
Chan: Dōmo.

1. Chan: (Roppongi Kōsaten)
untenshu:
Chan: (migi)
untenshu:
Chan: (kombini no temae)
untenshu:
untenshu:
Chan:
untenshu:
Chan:
2. Chan: (Shibuya Eki)
untenshu:
Chan: (hidari)
untenshu:
Chan: (manshon no mae)
untenshu:
untenshu:
Chan:
untenshu:
Chan:

VOCABULARY

Tōkyō Tawā
made
shiroi
dōmo

Tokyo Tower
to, as far as (particle)
white
thanks (colloquial shortening of
dōmo arigatō)

Roppongi Kōsaten
Shibuya Eki
manshon

Roppongi Crossing
Shibuya Station
apartment (in a high-rise build-
ing), condominium



VII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Chan-san wa ni de kaigi no shiryō o okurimasu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Ms. Chan phones room service because her room is cold.

hoteru no hito: Hai, rūmu-sābisu desu.

Chan: Sumimasen, 201 no Chan desu ga, mōfu o mottekite kudasai.

hoteru no hito: Hai, wakarimashita.

hotel employee: Yes, this is room service.

Chan: This is Ms. Chan in room 201. Please bring me a blanket.

hotel employee: Yes, will do.

VOCABULARY

rūmu-sābisu room service

mōfu blanket

II. Ms. Chan is checking out of the hotel.

Chan: Sumimasen.

furonto no hito: Hai, nan deshō ka.

Chan: Kono nimotsu o 5-ji made azukatte kudasai.

furonto no hito: Hai, wakarimashita.

Chan: Excuse me.

front desk clerk: Yes, how may I help you?

Chan: Please take care of this luggage for me till 5:00 (p.m.).

front desk clerk: Yes, will do.

VOCABULARY

nan deshō ka how may I help you? (softer way of saying **nan desu ka**)

azukatte kudasai please take care of

azukarimasu take care of, be in charge of

Active Communication

If you're in Japan, try giving a taxi driver instructions in Japanese. Or, alternatively, next time you purchase a large item, ask to have it delivered to your home.